REGD. NO. B. 1035

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VOL XXII NO. 66 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

GANDHIJI COOPERATES WITH GOVT. FOR BIHAR

Sink All Differences In Cause Of Relief

"Let Congressmen Remember They Are Servants Of People

AND STRENGTH OF CONGRESS WILL INCREASE

Committee Appointed To Push On Relief Work

PATNA, March 18.

Under the shadow of a great calamity, which converted within a few minutes the Tirhut Division and certain other areas commonly regarded as the "Garden of Bihar" into a veritable desert, the best minds and the best brains of India met together, this afternoon, at the Sinha Library Hall, in connection with the first meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee as recently reconstituted on an All-India basis to devise the ways and means as to how the normal life in the affected areas of Bihar may be evolved out of the chaos which prevails at present.

LIST OF LEEDARS PRESENT

Many distinguished leaders and public men attended, prominent among them being Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Bidhan Roy, Mr. Santoshkumar Basu, the Mayor of Calcutta, Seth Govinda Das, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Dr. Khare, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Deep Narain Sinha Mr. Sachhindananda Sinha, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sir Ganesh Dutt Sinha, Minister of Local Self-Government (Bihar), Syed Abdul Aziz, the Education Minister (Bihar), Mr. Mathuraprasad, Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Principal Mr. Kripalani, Miss Sofia Somji and Mr. Jumnalal Bajaj. Also Pandit Sunderlal, Dr. Khareseth Govinddas and Mr. Holmes, Member of the Calcutta Mayor's Fund Committee.

At the outset Babu Rajendra Prasad gave an account of the havoc wrought by the earthquake and steps taken so far by the Bihar Central Relief Committee in the affected areas.

Next Pandit Malaviya proposed Mahatmaji as president, Babu Rajendra Prasad seconding and Moulana Azad supporting the proposal.

MESSAGES.

Mr. S. M. Haeiz read the messages from distinguished leaders all over India regretting the inability to attend the meeting.

After the first nine resolutions relating to the constitution and powers of the Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, were adopted, Mahatmaji himself moved the following resolution:—

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

"This Committee tenders its respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object, namely, relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar."

In doing so, Mahatmaji said that he had himself framed this resolution. Although he was a full fledged non-co-operator as soon as he heard about the earthquake disaster, he thought that the situation could be successfully tackled only by co-operation between Government and people.

"I am further of opinion," said Mahatmaji, "it is impossible even for Government with all its resources to afford sufficient relief to the afflicted parts of Bihar without popular help."

Mahatmaji wanted his country to realise that he was offering his co-operation to Government not to injure the interests of the country, but to prosecute the common object of making real relief available, to the sufferers.

HUMANITARIAN WORK.

Continuing Mahatmaji said:—"If we think that as Congressmen we cannot co-operate with Government even in such a humanitarian and non-political matter, as rendering relief, then it is better that Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congressmen who have set their hands to this work, should withdraw.

"But personally I think that we do not cease to be Congressmen by offering our co-operation to the Government as suggested in this resolution.

"On occasion like this, I would urge every worker to forget that he is a Congressman. Let him only remember that he is the servant of the people, and as such he is bound to do whatever is calculated to mitigate their hard lot.

"Let no worker be actuated by the desire to increase the prestige and power of the Congress through relief work. My conviction is that if we work disinterestedly and succeed in bringing relief to the door of the sufferers the strength of the Congress will certainly increase in the long run."

RIGHT OF CRITICISM REMAINS

In conclusion, Mahatmaji said that the mere fact that they were offering co-operation should not preclude their criticising the actions of the Government, even in matters of relief, whenever necessary.

Pandit Malaviya supported Mahatma Gandhi and the resolution was eventually carried.—United Press.

FEAR OF MIS-REPRESENTATION

Sin Not To Co-Operate With Govt.

PATNA, March 18.

What appeared to develop into a stormy and controversial discussion over the resolution moved by Gandhiji from the chair at the meeting of the reconstituted Central Committee, tendering respectful co-operation to the government. in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparallelled distress that has overtaken Bihar, was ultimately smoothed over by the personal appeal of Gandhiji and the resolution was ultimately passed, the only dissentient being Dr. Khare (Nagpur).

Mahatma moved the resolution.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon who rose to speak said he would not enter into a discussion over the resolution in obedience to Gandhiji's command.

Dr. Khare urged that the word "respectfully" should be deleted.

FEAR OF MISREPRESENTATION

Pandit Nilkantha Das said that though personally he was not against the resolution, he thought this offer of piece-meal co-operation would be misinterpreted in various quarters. If they offered co-operation to Government they should do so boldly in all matters.

Pandit Malaviya said he was surprised and pained at what Pandit Nilkanta Das had said. Their "war with Government" was not of such a nature that for all time to come they should not meet on a common platform or on terms of peace. In the face

(Continued on page 10).

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

Mahatma Explains His Position

PATNA, March 18.

In moving the resolution at the reconstituted Central Committee, "offering respectful co-operation to Government in prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar," Gandhiji explained his position. The staunch non-co-operator as he was he had no hesitation in identifying himself with the resolution. In fact he could inform the Committee that he had drafted the resolution. Even in his speech in Tinnevelly just after he had learnt of the calamity he had said unequivocally that the occasion was such that demanded co-operation on the part of the people (including the Congressmen) with the Government, and on the part of the Government with the people.

They must not think of themselves as Congressmen, non-Congressmen, Hindus, Muslims or any other group. Both the Government and all the parties should unitedly take part in alleviating the distress. It was of such magnitude that no amount of money that a liberal Government and the generous public could send could afford to complete relief.

REAL RELIEF

The real relief would come to people from the knowledge that all were behind them in giving them such aid as was humanly possible. It was easy enough for the committee to realise that its work would not be as useful as it would be if the Government co-operated with it wholeheartedly, and conversely the efforts of the Government, however powerful it was, could not be so successful in aid of the distressed people if co-operation of the peoples party was lacking. Hence in his opinion complete mutual co-operation was necessary. if monies so generously given by the public were given their full value to the people in distress.

He, therefore, appealed to the members of the Committee to forget that they were Congressmen or non-Congressmen but simly to make up their minds to do their very best they could for the afflicted people.

RIGHT OF CRITICISM REMAINS

This offer of co-operation did not mean that the Committee denied itself the privilege and duty of respectfully criticising Government policy or its measures of relief. But it did mean that they would tender full-hearted co-operation to Government in the prosecution of common object.

He appealed to members not to enter upon a discussion on the resolution but endorse it wholeheartedly if they believed in it.—A.P.

MYSORE DEWAN'S MISSION TO DELHI

Retrocession Of C. & M. Station To Durbar?

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, March 16.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, accompanied by his Private Secretary left Bangalore this night for Delhi, to interview His Excellency the Viceroy, in connection with the Retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the Mysore Durbar.

The Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and Mr. G. H. Cooke I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate are also proceeding to Delhi in the same connection.

It is believed in well informed quarters that it will be only a few months before the civil administration of Bangalore Cantonment will be finally handed over to the Durbar.

FASCIST REGIME

"Il Duce Addresses 2nd Quinquennial Meeting

NO TERRITORIAL CONQUEST IN VIEW, HE ASSURES

ROME, March 18.

The capital's slumbers were disturbed at four in the morning by burglers sounding the Reveille to awaken Fascists for the second quinquennial meeting of Fascist regime later in the morning.

Seven thousand leading Fascists thronged the opera-house, thunderously cheered Sgr. Mussolini, who assigned expansion in Africa as the task of the future generations of Italians. "There is no question of territorial conquest, but let not Nations in possession block the spiritual and economic expansion of Fascist Italy."

ITALY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reviewing foreign relations, Sgr. Mussolini said Austria could rely on Italy to maintain her independence, and for her economic betterment. Relations with Yugoslavia were a capable improvement when circumstances were propitious. Franco-Italian relations were generally improving notwithstanding the fact that issues between the two countries in the past fifteen years had not yet progressed substantially towards solution. The reform of the League of Nations could await conclusion of the Disarmament Conference, for if the Conference failed there was no need for reform of the League. It would be a sufficient record of its demise. If the armed States did not disarm they could not logically oppose the practical application of equality conceded to Germany in 1932.

Sgr. Mussolini claimed the Italian memorandum an eminently reasonable plan to establish understanding between the small and great European Powers without which Europe would recede into twilight.—Reuter.

DUST NUISANCE IN AHMEDABAD

Municipality Decides To Get Streets Paved

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

The question of paving the streets (poles) of Ahmedabad city with stones was discussed at a meeting of the Ahmedabad city Municipality held with Mr. B. P. Thakore in the Chair.

Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai moved that the sanitary Committee be asked to prepare estimates for paving the streets. The resolution stated that at present the dust lying in the streets was a great nuisance and steps should immediately be taken to remove such nuisance.

Another member moved that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee but his amendment was lost when the original resolution was put to vote and carried.—United Press.

Frost Havoc To Mango Crop

BHAVNAGAR, March 17.

Repeated attacks of frost and the outbreak of the disease known as Sakaria have caused a serious set-back to the Mango crop in the Talaja Mahal of the Bhavnagar State, with the result that the Wahiwardar of Talaja found it hard at Trapach to induce the Ijardars present to offer good terms for the mango trees.—United Press.

PROGRESSIVE CEYLON WOMEN

Demand Right To Compete In Civil Service Exam.

COLOMBO, Mar. 17.

Stating that it was a matter for gratification that their early labours had been fruitful, in that they had seen women returned to the State Council, Mrs. D. M. Gunasekera, the President of the Women's Franchise Union, in her Presidential address yesterday said that events of a few weeks back showed that they had still to fight for their rights.

"We have urged amongst many other reforms," Mrs. Gunasekera said, "the claim that women be granted the right to compete in the Civil Service Examination. But in spite of the support of some of our Councillors, that right has been denied us., We shall not rest till we succeed achieving our goal. During the past year we have been fortunate to see provision made for women to exercise the Municipal Franchise, and for women to enter the Legal Profession."

At the annual general meeting of the Women's Franchise Union held yesterday, the name of the Union was changd into the Ceylon Women's Association.—United Press.

WILL WILLINGDON RESIGN?

If W. P. Scheme Is Whittled Down

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Further startling statement that Lord Willingdon is likely to resign Viceroyalty in case the White Paper scheme is whittled down is made in a London despatch to Roy's weekly. The Paper's correspondent says: "It is expected that the Viceroy will go to the extent of telling His Majestys Government that unless the White Paper policy is honoured, there is no point in his returning to India. He has fought Congress on the platform of the dual policy, and if that policy fails him, he will not be inclined to take up the burden of responsibility for the remaining period of the Viceroyalty."

DIE-HARDS' FEAR.

According to the correspondent the only silver lining is that Labour's victory in the London County Council elections has made the die-hards think that if two years hence labour returns to power in Parliament, their dilatory tactics may prove harmful to the Conservative cause, and that accordingly Lord Willingdon during his leave may get better hearing than otherwise.

WINTERTON TO BE MADRAS GOVERNOR?

"Ex-Undersecretary For India Likely To Accept Offer"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 18.

A special London despatch to "Roy's Weekly" says that the Madras Pesidency Governorship has been offered to Lord Winterton who was Under-Secretary of State for India when Lord Peel was Secretary of State for India and that Lord Winterton is likely to accept the offer.

Baroda's Quota For Bihar Relief

BARODA, Mar. 17.

The collections made by the Prajamandal for Bihar Relief Committee amount to Rs. 14,884.

Collections at Rajkot amount to nearly Rs. 7,000.

Collections made by Rander Muslim Relief Fund amount to Rs. 380.—United Press.

Restrict Medical Practice To Indian Nationals Only

BOMBAY DOCTORS URGE BAN ON 'NON-INDIAN' DOCTORS BY LAW

Save Future Generation From Unfair Competition

Meeting Expresses Sympathy With German Exiled Doctors Now In Bombay

Extempore speeches marred by occasional interruptions were the special feature of the meeting of the medical profession of Bombay that was held on Sunday night at the Blavatsky Lodge, to record its indignation at the unrestricted admission of the non-Indian doctors and dentists in Bombay and other parts of Bombay. The meeting urged the Government of India and the Central Legislature to pass an Act to control the practice of medicine and dentistry in India.

By another resolution the meeting extended its heartfelt sympathy with the exiled German Jewish doctors, who had recently sought asylum in Bombay.

Dr. A. B. Bacha, who presided, said that much depended on what view the meeting took on the question of international reciprocity. The speaker's own view was that an Act restricting the medical and dental profession only for Indians ought to have been passed. The speaker said that India was handicapped in many ways, and one of them was the medical profession. He held that the sons and daughters of the soil had the prior right to practise and then the foreigners could come. The doctor stressed the point that the meeting had been called for urging the necessity of an Act restricting the medical profession of the country for Indians, and nothing against the German Jews was implied at all.

STOP UNRESTRICTED ADMISSION.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji then moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the medical and dental practitioners of Bombay puts on record its indignation at the unrestricted admission of foreign doctors and dentists into Bombay, and other parts of India, from foreign countries, which debar the Indian nationals from practice of medicine and dentistry, as an intolerable insult to the Indian nation, and as derogatory to the dignity and international status of the Medical and Dental professions of India, and as subversive of the economic organisation of the profession."

In commending the motion to the meeting, the doctor said: "We are to do unto others as we would be done by," and added that the state of Indian medical men in foreign countries was deplorable. They were being treated like pariahs. But in India, the foreigner came and swanked as a superior to the Indian doctor. The speaker felt that it was a great dishonour to the profession and the country. As honour of the nation was more precious than anything else, he felt that the Indian Medical men should stand up and fight for their profession.

The speaker wanted that the degrees of the foreign doctors should not be recognised in India, and that every foreign doctor coming out to India should be stopped at Aden and asked to show how much money he had, and after taking an assurance that he was not going over to India to compete with the Indian doctors should be allowed to proceed further.

PLEA FOR EXAMINATION OF FOREIGN DOCTORS

He also wanted that there should be a State exmination for the foreign doctors, and those who passed that examination. should only be allowed to practise. There should also be a law for the foreign doctor to get naturalised and last, the speaker wanted that no foreigner, who had not registered, should be allowed to practise in India.

The speaker held that because there was an invasion from the foreigner doctors there was unemployment in the medical profession. He felt that it was the duty of the meeting to pass his resolution, as they would be safeguarding the position of the future generation of medical men from unfair competition.

Dr. Damani seconded the resolution, and said that excepting the medical profession, all the other professions in the country had a check against foreign invasion.

DR. KANOLKER'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Kanolker, the ex-Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital, moved an amendment to the above resolution. He wanted the addition of "excluding the members of the

On Saturday The Three Paper Fund Reached The Total of

Rs. 1,95,461

medical and dental profession who seek shelter from religious and political persecution," after the words "from foreign countries."

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Gadgil, but was ruled out of order by the Chair.

At this stage one of the doctors asked if the meeting had properly started at all (Laughter).

A European doctor wanted to speak. and the Chairman wanted to know what he wanted to speak.

One amongst the audience asked if the doctor belonged to the Bombay Medical profession.

Another member wanted to know why the amendment had been ruled out of order.

At this stage Drs. Deshmukh and Vaidya said that everyone should bow down to the ruling of the chair.

"NON-INDIAN" FOR "FOREIGN"

Dr. Erulker, speaking next, said that the way the resolution had been worded was obnoxious. He appealed to the mover to modify the resolution. He said that if the resolution was put before the house at it was, many, though in agreement with the principle would be compelled to vote against it. He wanted the word "foreign" to be changed into non-Indian. The suggestion was accepted by the mover, and the resolution was amedned as follows: After the words "Admission of" "Non-Indian" was added, and after "India

(Continued on page 10).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary, Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132)

Wanted a tailor for the Balmokand Khatri High School, Amritsar. Should be well up in up-to-date tailoring. Preference will be given to an educated man. Grade Rs. 45—3—60. Apply with testimonials & designs to:—Lala Bansi Dhar Kapur, Guru Bazar, Amritsar. 2149

Wanted Accountant, Cashier, Stenographer, Clerk for Limited Concern, Salary Rs. 100—70—50 respectively Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2150).

Wanted Salesmen for Bombay and Upcountry for batteries and flashlight cells. Apply with testimonials stating salary, previous and present activities Only experienced men in the line should need apply to Box 2147, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—On moderate Rent—Handsomely designed spacious Bungalow at Santa Cruz—compound Two Acres—Big beautiful garden —Health vigorating Screne Spring water—Besides Shed 100' x 35', Site lovely—Apply Khandwalla, Care India Bank. (2144).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Be Let—Shop with large show window and a large Office Room in the premises of the Regal Theatre, Apollo Pier Road Side with separate entrances. For terms, etc., apply Manager, Regal or Capitol Theatre.

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Hindi Marathi Balabodhini, just published, annas Two, discount to dealers, copies from Hindi School, Napoo Hall, Matunga (2131)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 2148

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Two representatives of a reliable and influential firm in Bombay will start on a business tour of two months in Karnatak. Apart from their business the firm would like to represent established companies on easy terms. Write to Box No. 2141, "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
Length B.P.	— 108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	— 22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	— 10' — 0"
Max. draught	— 6' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein,
The 7th March, 1934.
8103

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1933.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st March to 4th April, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th March, 1934.
8108

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1933.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st March to 4th April, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th March, 1934.
8109

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF WILLIAM-BIRD .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late WILLIAM BIRD, late of The Lightfoot Refrigeration Company, Limited, Bombay, European deceased who died on Board the S. S. "Narkunda" on the 15th day of December, 1933, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th day of March, 1934, to Mrs. Lucy Ellen Bird widow of the deceased and the Universal Legatee named in his Will, of Bombay the Administratrix in India of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administratrix, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administratrix will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix at the office of the said Attorneys Messrs. LITTLE & CO., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1934.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
8111

Public Notices

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS which commenced its sitting on the 22nd day of January, 1934, has this day been dissolved

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 16th March, 1934.
8110

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays, (RAMNAVAMI, and BAKRI-ID, respectively), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G RIDLAND,
Secretary, & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1934.
8098

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State.)

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., will be held at the Finance Office, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), on THURSDAY, the 12th Apri, 1934, at 10 A M. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company at the Registered Office at Shahabad (Dn.) and at the Bombay Branch Office will be CLOSED from 3rd to 12th April 1934 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS.
By their constituted Attorney,
P. J BILIMORIA.
Shahabad, 16th March, 1934.
8113

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 7th April, both days inclusive.

8099

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY (India) Ltd. are the sole Selling Agents in India of tallow used in sizing and sold under the trade mark and name "BELL BRAND."

Warning is hereby also given that action will be taken in respect of any infringement of the said trade mark and name.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Corn Products Company (India) Ltd.
8104

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY No. 172 OF 1934.

Re: JAMNASHANKAR VALLABHRAM BHATT, residing at Khetwadi, the Proprietor of Shri Kant Natak Samaj, doing business at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .. A Debtor.

Ex parte: HIMATLAL NAROTTAMDAS SHAH .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 16th day of March, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of March 1934.

K A. BHOIWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8112

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April 1934, at 1-30 p.m. (S T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc , etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNET & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the rights of cutting grass, from New Mahomedan Cemetery No. 81, Antop Hill race-course stables to Love Grove Pumping Station Quarters, Haines Road, Cemetary, Haines Road dump, etc , the rights of cultivating the grounds at Haines Road, Clerk Road, Arthur Road, Haines Road Reclamation, behind Arthur Road Jail, at Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Mahaluxmi siding, etc., and right of tapping cocoanut & date trees at Haines Road Cemetery, Kesarwadi and Mugal Lane and also the right of collecting fruits of different trees.

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Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.

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Steamers	Tons	Colombo Leave
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Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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STARTLING REVELATION OF WEALTH OF INDIAN CULTURE

Mr Chatterjee On The Architectural Splendour Of Two Magnificent Jain Temples

UDAIPUR, March 14.

A startling revelation of two magnificent Jain temples which, according to inscriptions, were erected in 1454 and 1459 A.D. in the days of Maharana Kumbha, has been made by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known architect at Kumbhalgarh, which is generally known as Kamalmer and is situated at a distance of over 80 miles from Udaipur, in the rugged undulation of the Aravalli range, overlooking Jodhpur territory.

WONDERFUL SCULPTURES.

Both the temples follow the Nagara styie of Central Indian architecture. Although in a more or less ruinous state, the shrines are profusely decorated with wonderful sculptures of gods, saints and dancing girls mentioned in Jain mythology, and carvings of white marble most of which are in excellent state of preservation and can be ranked among the finest of these kind in India.

MAHARANA'S INTEREST.

His Highnes the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur has appreciated the valuable discovery and has commissioned the services of Mr. Chatterjee in the preparation of schemes for their restoration.

During his stay at Udaipur Mr. Chatterjee arranged exhibition of his architectural designs and crafts. He delivered a number of highly impressive lantern lectures on Indian arts and architecture. Modern Indian architectural constructions were illustrated and the people were convinced of a great renaissance in Indian architecture. The descendants of traditional architects and craftsmen who produced the tower of Victory and other monuments in Mewar listened to his talks and discussed with him in architectural matters.

WEALTH OF INDIAN CULTURE.

In course of a recent lecture in Udaipur Hotel before a group of British School students, now touring in India, under the School Empire-Tour Committee, Mr. Chatterjee expressed the opinion that it was merely the ruins of India (architectural) monuments that if were the ancient temples like these and palaces, mosques and "Mahals" that had been drawing for hundreds of years, hordes of foreign travellers to India. The Government of India have been zealously protecting ancient Indian mouments and through archaeological publications, have revealed to the world the wealth of Indian culture. Now it rests with the Indians themselves to maintain and develop Indian architecture by constructing structures in Indian style. The Government should guide the people in this matter and provide chairs of Indian architecture in Engineering colleges.

FORCED TO FOREIGN STYLES.

Mr. Chatterjee incidentally observed that the descendants of the great architects of Mewar of the past have been languishing want of support and they had taken to European styles of building constructions as dictated by their customers instead of in the style in which their forebearers had so splendidly excelled.—United Press.

GAVE AWAY ALL HER ORNAMENTS

Woman's Appreciation Of Mahatma's Harijan Work

(From A Corresponden.)

BIJAPUR, (By Mail.)

At the time of Mahatma's arrival at Bijapur on 8th inst. Mrs Savitrabai Mirji, the wife of Sjt. S. C. Mirja, whose son "Shanta" by name died in Bijapur Jail while she was undergoing imprisonment, dedicated all her son's ornaments to Mahatma Gandhi for his Harijan work.

PRESIDENCY FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Encouraging Financial Results, Says Govt. Report

Ever since the year 1930-31 when the surplus on the working of the forests in this Presidency fell, at one jump, from 36.63 lakhs to 9.78 lakhs, the department has been steadily trying to recover lost ground. In 1931—32 the surplus was 16.07 lakhs while during the year under report it was 23.48 lakhs. One feature that contributed to this improvement was the almost total absence of the civil disobedicnce movement and its attendant boycott of the timber trade. But the timber market itself showed no more than a slight improvement. Having regard to all the circumstances Government consider that the financial results of the year's working are encouraging, but it will be probably some time before the prosperity of the years previous to 1930-31 will be reached and maintained.

The experimental work of the department during the year was satisfactory, though there was no notable advance in any particular direction. On the engineering side there was greater activity than during the previous year. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 1,59,000 as against Rs. 1,34,000 in 1931-32 and on buildings Rs. 53,251 as against Rs. 29,000.

The value of major and minor produce removed by purchasers amounted to Rs. 26,67,000 and Rs 9,26,000 as against Rs. 24,05,000 and Rs. 9,36,000, respectively, in 1831-32 Major and minor produce removed by concessionists and free granted amounted in value to the large sum of Rs. 12,24,000. The number of cattle admitted to grazing was 23,50,000 of which 6,50,000 were allowed free the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 23,27,000 and 6,09,000. The collection of grazing fees rose from Rs. 4,83,000 to Rs. 4,99,000.

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"I AM NO APOSTLE OF PROVINCIAL JEALOUSY"

Why This Indignation In Bombay For Scanty Justice Done To Bengal, Asks Sir P. C. Ray

BOMBAY, March 17.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Sir P. C. Ray who left last night for Bangalore stated:—

"In my yesterday's interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" there has been certain minor omissions and I should like further to expatiate on the subject.

"As I said the Meston Award has placed Bengal in most unenviable position. In fact Bengal contributes the largest amount of her revenue to the Central Government. More than 70 per cent of her total revenue is thus drained away. The financial injustice to Bengal is so very flagrant that the restoration of even the total Jute Export Duty to the extent of about 4 crores will be but the barest justice.

INDIA'S MILCH COW.

"In my Life and Experience," I have shown the whole of India was acquired or conquered mainly out of the revenues of Bengal. In fact some British historians have not hesitated to call Bengal the "milch-cow" of India.

"Again during the last few years Bombay has sent some of her ablest spokesmen to the Central Legislature-men who are also eminent financiers well-versed in all economic and financial questions.

"Unfortunately Bengal not produced any such men and hence whenever questions of tariff or protective duty come before the Legislative Assembly, Bombay has won the day.

"The salt manufacturers of Bombay cannot compete with rival foreign producers, hence Bengal is to be saddled with protective duty and pay a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs or more.

BENGAL'S LOSS.

"Then again I have calculated that 167 per cent. protection now afforded to Sugar Industry has place. Bengal also in a very parlous condition as the chief consumer of white sugar is Bengal. Of course, I am a staunch Swadeshi and stand for everything Swadeshi but as I said on a previous occasion, Bengal is as a new-born babe and I have concluded that she will have to put in 2 crores of rupees into the pocket of sugar manufacturers.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"I need not allude to the textile industry through which Bombay and Ahmedabad get from my province something like 12 to 15 crores of rupees annually. I have also made an approximate calculation that the thriving life insurance companies of Bombay alone get from Bengal business to the value of over 2 crores of rupees annually.

"I do not for a moment say that I would buy foreign goods and be anti-Swadeshi rather than have dealings with Bombay.

"There is absolutely no question of boycotting Bombay goods or Companies nor can any such idea be entertained for a moment having regard to the ultimate national interests of the country.

"Nor am I going to be in the least an apostle of provincial jealousy which during all my career I have striven hard to discourage.

SCANTY JUSTICE.

"I only allude to these instances to bring into prominent relief the unhappy economic crisis threatening Bengal. In the face of all this, our Bombay friends express their indignation at the very small and scanty justice which has been done to Bengal by the partial restoration of the Jute Export Duty.

"It will be seen that what I have said is more in sorrow than in indignation."—United Press.

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THE DECCAN COLLEGE

A Proposal To Revive It

The following proposal was submitted to the Past Students' Association of the College at the time of the last annual gathering:—

The Deccan College has been one of the ornaments of the Deccan for more than half a century. The makers of Modern Maharashtra were educated here. It is the first and foremost "Almamater" of the Deccan and as such claims respect not merely from the past students but also from all Maharashtrians.

It seems now settled that the College cannot go on as it is. But no scheme of commemoration is worth anything except the one of actually conducting the College with this very name.

This, of course, is possible only if one of the societies in Poona such as the Maharashtra Education Society, for instance, is approached, on the one hand, and the Government is persuaded to meet half way by giving part of the fund and accessories such as library, etc., to such an institution on the other. If such help is forthcoming it is very likely that such a society may take the responsibility of conducting this College with its old name.

Superficially looked at this idea presents many difficulties and seems to have been based on many assumptions, but if care be taken to explore the possibilities of its continuation it will be found that the proposed idea is not altogether a chimera. At any rate it is, it will be found, worth trying. Only it will be the duty of the lovers of the College to bring together the self-sacrificing spirit of a socitty such as the Maharashtra Education Society and the help and sympathy of the Government and the rich class of the past students of the College.

I have taken the instance of the Maharashtra Education Society with a purpose for it is also the oldest institution being the growth of the old Bhave's school and the Maharashtra College of Poona and it will be only meet taking into consideration the likely ambition for a college for their society that the two old institutions should join hands in keeping the venerable memory of the past days living and fresh, although underchanged conditions. But it is better to have the Deccan College in a changed form than to have no Deccan College at all as the old proverb goes.

In England the old memories of Eton, Cambridge and Oxford are very jelously preserved and it is hoped that Government will not be opposed to such a scheme. I, therefore, suggest that efforts in this direction be made and the name of the College perpetuated by engrafting it on a new and self-sacrificing institution as the Maharashtra Education Soriety before the old tree has completely dried out.

TREASURY'S 'PILLAR OF STRENGTH'

Somaliland's Farewell To Mr. "Mani"

A correspondent writes from Berbera, British Somaliland:—

A fitting farewell entertainment was accorded to Mr. S. Subramaniam, Namakel, Salem District, the Examiner of Accounts, the Treasury, Berbera, on the eve of his retirement on pension after a long and brilliant service of about 30 years by his friends and admirers on March 5, at the Berbera Recreation Club premises.

There was a large gathering of both European and Indian communities.

Mr. H. W. Claxton, the Treasurer and Chief of Customs, while proposing the toast to the guest of honour said that Mr. Mani was the pillar of strength of the Treasury.

Mr. Mani in replying the toast thanked one and all cordially and expressed his extreme sorrow in severing his long and intimate connection with Somaliland Government.

A souvenir costing about £40 is on order and the entertainment committee has agreed to forward this to Mr. Mani upon receipt.

PACK ANIMALS EXEMPT FROM TOLL

A Press Note was recently issued regarding the introduction of uniform rates of tolls on provincial roads, as approved by Government.

Government have now decided that the item therein viz. 'Buffalo, bullock, horse, pony, mule (pack or ridden) unladen' for which a rate of 0-0-3 had been approved should be deleted from the schedule and that all pack animals unladen should be exempt from the payment of toll.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST "SADHU"

Accused Arrested In Temple

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Mar. 17.

The police investigation in the murder case, in which Jani, wife of Balya, was alleged to have been done to death by her husband's step brother, who has turned a "Buva", at Katai a village about seven miles from Kalyan, on February 25 last, having been completed, Sitya Padu Chandhari, the accused, will be placed for trial before Mr. H. G. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan, on Tuesday next (March 20).

It appears that the accused, since he turned a sadhu, was living in the Maruti temple at Katai, a village about seven miles from Kalyan. Jani, his step-brother's wife was living in a hut nearby. Their relations prior to the alleged offence had been strained, as the accused is believed to have suspected Jani of stealing corn from the temple. On the morning of February 25 last in the course of a quarrel, the "buva" is alleged to have stabbed her on the neck with a knife, as a result of which she died immediately. On the statement of an eye-witness, the accused who had disappeared, was arrested the next day by circle Inspector S. B. Sawant near Bawa Malang Wadi.

A charge-sheet has been recently filed in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Kalyan.

Appeal Admitted But Bail Refused

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 17.

The Sessions Judge, Thana, refused bail application, after admitting the appeal preferred by Balkrishna Rangushet Bhopatrao, of Wada, who was convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, agreeing with the assessors' opinion, on a charge of cheating in respect of a mortgage deed, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour on March 12 last.

Sale Of Plain Khadi

PROGRESS MADE BY DELHI G A KHADI BHANDAR.

To show the progress made by the Gandhi Ashram Khadi Bhandra in popularising Khadi, an account of the sales of last year and of the last two months of this year, is giving below; from which it will be seen that response from the public of old and New Delhi has been great. But in the capital of India these sales cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. Mahatmaji lays great stress on the sale of plain Khadi which is not being encouraged:—

1933.

January 3091/12/-; February 2088/11/-; March 3149/4/-; April 6085/11/3; May 2333/1/9; June 3041/3/6; July 1843/7/-; August 1488/6/3; September 2635/9/6; October 5662/10/-; November 12,360/-/-; December 17,773/2/-.

1934.

January 10,987/2/-; February 6318/5/3.

1562 CONVICTIONS IN FEBRUARY

Activities Of Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of February the B.S.P.C.A. prosecuted 1,632 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,562 cases, in the rest of the cases the occused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

97 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. 172 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 34 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing 27 convictions. In the rest of the cases the accused were warned and discharged.

SAKARBAI D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 91 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 190 animals were newly admitted, 154 were discharged cured, 21 were discharged uncured and 7 died leaving 99 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 92 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Annual Social Gathering

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, (26th inst.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, when the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah B. Cooper, J.P., Minister, Local Self-Government, will preside, and address the gathering.

The programme of events will include the Principal's annual report and the presidential address. There will be the usual items of the College Orchestra, as well as of vocal music, comic skit etc., and distribution of prizes to the winners of 1st and 2nd places in the annual athletic sports events of the College including five Championship Cups, for which replicas have been presented by the donors this year as rusual, and also in respect of examination successes secured by the College students during the year.

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FRESH TESTIMONIALS

Dr. T. N. ALVARES, writes in his Letter, Dated, 1-2-'34:—

Deafkiller was used recently in two of my hopeless cases, in whom more or less complete deafness was present for years. I feel happy to report that the results of Deafkiller are marvellous.

Dr. B. C. FIGUEREDO, says in his Letter, Dated, 6-2-'34:—

I prescribed two bottles of Viryoton night pills to one of my patients, who badly suffered from ..... weakness. The results have been extraordinary. I may testify that Viryoton night pills are the best of all preparations for regaining lost vitality, I tried.

These and many other Testimonials and Letters of thanks are received every day.

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G. I. P. Railway.

Cycling Running And Walking Races

Under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayam Shala a Bombay Presidency cycling, running and walking races will be held on Sunday, the 29th April 1934. (Venue Dadar-Matunga G. I. P. Bombay) Winnners will be presented with Silver cups and medals on the spot. The first race is of 6 miles running, Second is of 3 miles walking and the third is 10 miles fast cycling. For each item of the above races a silver cup of Rs. 25 will be awarded to the winners while 2nd, 3rd and 4th will be awarded with a cup of Rs. 15/-, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/- respectively. Over and above these prizes silver medals will be given as skill prizes for deserving competitors. These races are open for amateurs only, from any part of the Bombay Presidency. The entrance fee is Re 1/- for any single item, for two items Rs. 1-8-0 and for three items Rs. 2/-.

Those who intend to participate should see or apply to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Matunga Vyayam Shala, Laxmi Cottage, Laxminarayan Lane Matunga G. I. P. Bombay. Entries will be closed on 22nd April 1934 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

PROTEST AGAINST EXCISE ON MATCHES

Deputation To Represent Case To Govt.

Industry Fears Levy Will Open Door To Foreign Dumping

The All-India Swadeshi Sangha has issued the following for public information:

As was expected the protest from Bombay against the proposed excise duty on matches is taking concrete shape. This Presidency is keenly interested in this question, as it supplies about 40 to 45 per cent of the total requirements of India in matches. A deputation representing the industry of match manufacture in Western India will shortly represent to the Government of India the harmful effect of the proposed excise duty on Swadeshi match manufacture. We hope representatives of small factories distributed throughout India will also send their quota of men so that an All-India effective protest is made against the proposed imposition of this duty.

TAX ON PRODUCTION.

Fears are expressed that the duty of Rs. 2-4-0 per gross of match boxes will lead to reduced consumption and that it will mean the closing down of small factories. The match industry can be established, as the experience of owners of small factories shows, without the expenditure of a considerable amount of capital and can be run all most as a cottage industry. That is why the industry has been able to make headway in nearly every province in India Apart from the Bombay Presidency which, as we mentioned above supplies about 40 to 45 per cent of India's requirements, Bengal's output is 20 per cent, Madras contributes 15 per cent and the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces contribute about 20 per cent each to the total indigenous production. If such a heavy duty as Rs. 2-4-0 per gross of matches is levied, it appears doubtful whether there will be any further attraction to the small capitalist to invest in this industry and what is far more probable is that smaller concerns already in existence will find it difficult to pull on.

DUMPING POSSIBILITIES.

It is true that the Finance Member proposes to increase the present import duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross to Rs 3-8-0 per gross. But the manufacturing interests consider that this will be no help to them. If there is reduced consumption as a result of the levy of the excise duty, they will suffer heavily and the fact that the Government of India may receive additional revenue through the higher import duty is no consolation to them. In fact as both Sweden and Japan are at present selling matches at Rs 1/- per gross in countries where there is no import duty. It is feared that they will, if they are determined upon it, be able to dump their wares into India, in spite of the proposed import duty of Rs. 3-8-0 per gross. At present Japan, is selling at 8 annas a gross c i f in some of the Indian State ports and it is feared if production there is so cheap and the cost of freight so little, it would be possible, particularly for Japan to take advantage of the difficulties into which the indigenous industry in India will be put as a result of the excise levy and initiate a campaign of dumping There is at least a very good case for a drastic reduction in the proposed duty.

DANGER OF PRIVATE PACTS.

The debate on the Textile Protection Bill in the Legislative Assembly, has brought out many an illuminating fact. One is the heavy support accorded to Mr. Mody by the European group, the other is the marked difference in outlook regarding the needs of the Textile industry, between the spokesmen from Bombay and the moffussil. Add to this the suspicion of members representing rural interests that every time it is the consumers interests which are sacrificed in order to help a section of Bombay and Ahmedabad industrialists, and we have a picture of the distrust with which the Mody, Lees Pact is viewed by the majority of non-officials in the Assembly. Sir Abdur Rahim did a service by warning the Government against the acceptance of private unofficial agreements bearing on trade and industry which were not unanimously endorsed by all the interests concerned. He emphasised that such a procedure would create a dangerous precedent and would breed suspicion in the public mind.

The suspicion is already there and Mr. Mody's speech in defence of the Pact has aggravated instead of lessening it. His bold plea that the Bombay Textile Industry has already managed to set its house in order and that textile industry as a whole in India must be regarded as a National one did not evidently make any impression upon his colleagues. The question is how long is the consumer to suffer, because the industry is unable to hold its own. It is one thing to protect it against unfair competition. It is another to prop it up by an understanding of an anti-national character with one of its chief competitors for a political purpose.

SWADESHI COTTON IS TEST.

How far does the textile industry in India patronise the Indian cotton grower; what means has it adopted to stimulate cotton production of a better type in India and what assurance can it give that, as some little recompense to the country for the continued heavy protection it is to enjoy, it will buy Indian cotton in preference to foreign raw material. These are questions the consumer is bound to ask. If some Indian mills mainly depend on American Egyptian and African cotton how can they come forward and say that they are Swadeshi, simply because they employ Indian labour and have Indian management? Is it any wonder that the cotton growers feel that they are neglected by a section of their own countrymen who are investing in the industry more capital having invested already into it with a fair amount of success and profit to themselves and that they are only interested in securing those profits with the use of foreign raw materials? Is it any wonder that many of them should feel that after all Japan has been buying their produce steadily for a long time and that they should have no objection to the use of Japanese textile fabrics, spun out of their own cotton particularly when these fabrics are much cheaper than those put on the market by Indian capitalists Unless there is a definite and concerted move on the part of the Indian Textile manufacturers to help in the cotton production of their own country by patronising Indian cotton in preference to any other, there is likely to be greater distrust between the two interests.

DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES:

The value of departments of industries, the possibilities they have of helping in the industrial progress of a province, and the extension of such possibilities through the supply of adequate funds were discussed in the Bombay Legislative council during its present session. The question also came up for discussion in the C P Legislative Council. The Central Provinces have a civilian as a Director of Industries and the question was whether it is in the public interests that an I C S man should hold this post with the possibility of a transfer somewhere else after three years. It was pointed out that it was better to secure a man who can stay on for a number of years, so that the industrial schemes Government may have in view are carried on under a coninuity of supervision. There is considerable value in this argument.

In Bombay, the post of Director of Industry is being held by technically qualified man with distinguished success. It is not his fault, as was pointed out during the recent debate in the Bombay legislative Council, that he could not do much, because his department is considerably crippled financially. If provincial Governments are really keen on the promotion of indigenous industries, they will have to set apart fairly large sums so that the Industry departments can take initiative in starting model factories or in propaganda work backed up by adequate financial means.

ENAMEL WARE INDUSTRY

We referred in a previous brochure to the necessity of levying a heavy import duty upon enamelled goods which were being dumped into this country in astonishingly large quantities. The Government of India have already taken measures to this effect and it raised a protest from Japanese importing interests How systematically Japan has developed this industry should be a lesson to India. When we see Basins, plates, kettles, spoons, bowls plates pans, soap boxes, trays, and lamp shades, not to mention other type of goods, all made of enamal ware, coming into this country at an absurdly cheap price from Japan, we must not forget that it is due to the close co-operation between the Japanese Government and the Japanese producing interests.

50 YEARS' PROGRESS.

The development of the enamelled ware industry in Japan began in the year 1885, when such goods were turned out in that country for the first time and in a very primitive manner. It was in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 that Japan made use of her own kettles and mugs and basins for the use of troops In 1910 more than a dozen factories were established for the manufacture of this type of goods and it was about this time that the output exceeded the domestic requirements. The Government gave the producers very material assistence by lending them, cutting, compressing rolling and other machines. These were imported by Government at safe cost. Many manufacturers were encouraged to go abroad to obtain first hand information and to study the technique of turning out anamelled wares of better quality. "It is a result of the combined efforts of the Japanese manufacturers and the Japanese Government" says a Japanese trade publication" that this industry has reached the present stage of prosperity."

A few years after came the world War, and at that time, the markets in China, India and South Sea Islands were virtually monopolised by the Japanese. The Japanese Government saw to it that the quality of the goods sent abroad did not deteriorate. By special regulations in 1917 in connection with the export of enamelled wares, manufacturers were compelled not to impair the overseas popularity of the Japanese goods. The industry reached a very high level of expansion in 1920. The export of enamelled wares from Japan that year reached the total of 6,338,000 yen. In 1925 even this record was broken. And since then, Japan has kept up her position as the principle country for the export of enamel wares.

The "Udyama" of Nagpur a Marathi monthly journal is to be commended on its enterprises. It has put out a special issue on Sugar. It gives valuable statistical information regarding the indigenous sugar industry. There are articles on the use of bye-products of sugar, on the improved cultivation of sugar-cane and a variety of interesting matter connectied with the industry The magazine is published in Marathi and reaches a wide public. We hope the articles will be translated into other vernaculars and reproduced in the vernacular press of other provinces. In dissminating industrial information of a valuable type, the Udyama has done a real service.

VICEROY'S FUND NEARING 33 LAKHS

The following is the further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund":—

Amount already announced £16-0-0; Rs. 32,09,279-10-6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution from Junagadh State	8,500	0	0
Officials & Non-officials of Faridkot State (1st instalment)	5,000	0	0
Officials of Kapurthala State	1,795	4	9
Through Dist. Judge, Ahmedabad	1,700	0	0
Nandgaon State (Further contribution)	1,219	13	3
Through Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki	1,166	4	9
Through Inspector of Schools Berar Cirrcle (6th instalment)	1,000	0	0

The above including amounts less than Rs. 1,000 make the Grand Total of £16-0-0; Rs. 32,45,761-10-10.

In Aid Of 'Quake Relief Fund

FOLK-SONGS AND FOLK-STORIES OF KATHIAWAR BY SJT. MEGHANI.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sensa recital of National and Folk-Songs and Folk Stories has been arranged in aid of Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund on Saturday (24th instant). at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The rates of the Tickets are Rs. 3 and Re. 1 and can be had from the following places:—(1) Gandhi Seva Sena. care of The Indian Women's Unity Club. The Motor House, Hughes Road, (2) Durlabhji Umedchand and Co., 63, Sheikh Memon Street, and (3) Smt. Vijayaben Parikh, Dahanukar Bldg., Bomanji Master Lane, Kalbadevi.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS
To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 4, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 3, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 14, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 44m.
Sunset—6h. 50m.
Hightide—1.56, 11.41
Lowtide—8-12, 20.29

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Karsondas Mulji Centenary Celebrations: Meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, Annual Meeting, Prince of Wales' Museum, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. "At Home" to H. E. the Governor, Wellington Gardens, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. Annual General Meeting, 1st Floor, Secretariat, Lady Brabourne, presiding, 6 p.m.

Western India Football Association, 3rd Annual General Meeting, Club House. Cooperage, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21.

Jamshedji Navroj, Public holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Mar. 22.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, 1st Floor, Secretariat, Lady Brabourne, presiding, 11 a.m.

LOHANA NIGHT SCHOOL

Correspondence, accountancy, photography and important commercial subjects are taught by the School free of charge. No caste distinction is observed. Apply to the Secretary at Kanbar's Wadi Kandewadi Bombay No. 4.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Framroze A. Bode, will speak on "The Importance of Farvardigan and Spring."

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's
VITAL & ABSORBING DRAMA
"DAY OF RECKONING"
Starring
RICHARD DIX
MADGE EVANS
Presenting the Question:—
HOW LONG SHOULD A WOMAN WAIT FOR A MAN?
FROM WED., MARCH 21.
Special for Parsi Holiday.
THE FUNNIEST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY EVER DEVISED TO MAKE YOU HAWL!

Book Now & Avoid The Rush.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Day of Reckoning". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Girl of the Rio". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Wandering Jew". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Speed-Madness".
PALACE—"Secrets". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Hoopla". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hills". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Golden West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas". Time as usual.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

A meeting of the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party will be held to-day (Monday), at Vile Parle, at 'Tilak Mandir' at 8 p.m. when the Bombay Suburban Branch of the D. S. Party will be established. At the same place at 9 p.m. Dr. N. D. Savarkar will address a public meeting on the subject of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

SOUTH INDIAN MOVIETONE

Their first Kanerese Talkie "Sati Sulochana" directed by Mr. Y. V. Rao produced at the Chhatrapati Studio was recently exhibited to the Royal family of the Mysore State and was appreciated by all.

The picture was released at the Paramount Talkies, Bangalore, on the 3rd inst. and is drawing crowded houses.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

The Samaj will celebrate the "Vasantotsva" Festival to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in Dhun Mansion New Bhatwadi St. Girgaon Opera House Tram Terminus, when Madam Sophia Wadia will preside.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE

Under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association, a grand variety entertainment will be given (in aid of the Industrial Home for the Blind at Bombay & Poona), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Royal Opera House, when H. E. Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne will be present.

The programme contains various items of music by Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. Harry Potter, Mr. Harry Litter, Master Vasant, Dominic Perreira. Rates for admission Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8. Tickets will be available at the Royal Opera House and at Dr. S. R. Machve, Kandewadi, daily between 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The British Empire: British Rule in Africa. Science and Health, a talk.
9-00 p.m. Cafe Colette Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-00 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m. B. B C. Dance Orchestra.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Time Signal. Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. (Columbia Records.)
7-30 p.m. Time Signal. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. Interval.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates. Radio Hints (In Hindi)
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. "Topics of To-day". By Charles Harmer.
9-30 p.m. "Vaudeville:" (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme). Produced by John Sharman.
The Cast: Tommy Handley, Charles Coborn, Anona Winn, Bransby Williams, Alexander and Mose, Lily Morris Henry Hall and the B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m. The CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN
SPECIAL PARSI HOLIDAY (NAVROZ) ATTRACTION
The Vibrant, Flaming, Exotic, Belle
DOLORES DEL RIO
IN RADIOS COLOURFUL ROMANCE
"GIRL OF THE RIO"
with LEO CARRILLO
Also a film of THE GIRL GUIDES' RALLY Showing LADY BRABOURNE'S enrolment.

A TALENTED GIRL DANCER

Mr. Farasram J. Vakil, who sang in a scientific manner and successfully passed the test to which he was put by Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan.

Kumari Bansari Bala Kazi, whose scientific dances were much admired by Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan.

(From A Correspondent).

A musical concert at Mr. Krishnalal Munshi's house was held on Thursday last in honour of Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan. The programme began with a delightful dance by a seven-year old girl, Miss Bansari Bala, great-grand-daughter of the late Justice Nanabhai Haridas. The budding talents of this girl were highly admired by the Sangit Ratna and other guests. Then followed vocal music by Mr. Farasram J. Vakil. Mr. Farasram sang "Bhimpalsi" in "Ektal" and "Trital" for nearly forty-five minutes. It was a treat to see Mr. Vakil gradually developing the swarup of the "Rag" by "Alap" and demonstrating at suitable places "Meend", "Ghaseet," "Boltan", "Tan Palta," etc. This done, the Sangit Ratna tested the depth of Mr. Vakil's "Sur-Gnan" by taking out "Alaps" of four or five "Rags" mixed together, and asking him to translate the same into "Sargam" which Mr. Vakil instantly and correctly did to the admiration of the guests.

Then Miss Anjanibai Wadkar sang "Multani" in "Zumra" and "Jalad Ektal." She did full justice to the "Rag" and fared as well as the previous singer.

Both Mr. Vakil and Miss Anjanibai are the pupils of Sjt. Shankerrao Kapileshwari of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya.

After the concert was over the Khan Saheb initiated the singers as his pupils with due ceremonials. Then "Guru-Dakshina" in the shape of costly head-dress, silver tray, cash, etc., by the newly initiated pupils and old pupils, was given. After this, the gathering dispersed.

"CHRONICLE-SENTINEL" EARTHQUAKE NUMBER
Press Appreciation

The "Ajmal" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the 'Bombay Sentinel" have published a special Earthquake Number on 17th March for the benefit of the sufferers in Bihar. The Earthquake Relief Fund started by these two papers in conjunction with the "Bombay Samachar" has resulted in the collection of about two lakhs. It is an achievement in the history of the Indian Nationalist press of which these three papers can be legitimately proud.

The present Number has been published with a view to place before the public a true picture of the terrible losses suffered by the people of Bihar and to rouse public sympathy for them.

Barring half a dozen pages of advertisement this number of 50 pages is full of messages from prominent Nationalist leaders and articles by public men. It is profusely illustrated with pictures which bring to the reader's mind an idea of the ruin caused by the earthquake.

Among those whose messages and articles appear in this issue are Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. A. Jinnah Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Acharya P. C. Ray, and others.

Dr. S. C. Roy, Director of the Colaba Observatory and Dr. S. N. Sen, Director Alipore Observatory have discussed in their articles the causes of earthjuake and emphasised the need of devising practical measures to mitigate the disasters when they occur.

The articles contributed by leaders of Bihar like Babu Rajendraprasad, Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. Syed Abdul Azeez. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha give a true picture of the terrible loss suffered by their province.

The number is priced at annas four per copy and two annas per each copy sold will go to Bihar Relief Fund. Those who buy a copy of this issue will, therefore, couple charity with the bargain which is really cheap for the price.

"NAVA KAL."

The "Navakal" writes:—

The Special Earthquake Number issued by the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Sentinel" contain several pictures which give real idea of the damage done by the earthquake in Behar. The Number contains very valuable contributions too. Mr. R. D. Billimoria contributes an article giving his experiences and impressions about earthquake at Darbhanga. The other articles give idea about the extent of the damage caused by the 'quake and the need for reconstruction work in Behar. Among the contributors mention may be made of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Hardikar, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, ex-Finance Member of Bihar Mr. Sachhidanand Sinha, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Aney, Rr. Gnyanchand, and Swami Avyakrananda of Ramkrishna Mission. Dr. Javle's article contains suggestions to start a large fund for Bihar in Bombay. Sir Sultan Ahmed in his article writes about the disappearance and reappearance of the Ganges. Mr. Gustad P. Contractor, Dr. S. C. Roy, Dr. Sen and Prof. S K Mitra have written about the scientific aspects of the earthquake. The Number, besides important and instructive articles contains messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari and Sir P. C. Roy. Among the pictures, the Number contains some pictures taken by Pandit Jawaharlal himself. The Number is priced at As. 4, out of which As. 2 per each copy sold will go to the Bihar Relief Fund.

Darbhanga Goshala Society's Appeal

The General Secretary of the Darbhanga Goshala Society writes:—

The Goshala Society is badly in need of funds for its cattle shed and fodder. The response of its appeal is not satisfactory. The Goshala's big branch at Rakhwaree is in very bad state. We again fervently appeal to the large hearted gentlemen to come forward and help us.

The total of the donations including the Previous total of Rs. 1318 is Rs. 2,645.

Idar States Quota For Bihar Relief

(From A Correspondent).

Under the leadership of Mrs. Bhandari wife of the Idar State Dewan assisted by Mrs. Keshavlal Joshi, wife of the Revenue Commissioner and Shrimati Gulabdevi (Mrs. Harilal Bhat) the ladies of the Idar State collected a sum of Rs. 1342 for the relief of the distressed people of Bihar and Orrissa.

Her Highness the Maharaniji Saheba and other ladies of the Royal family also showed their practical sympathy with the object by giving contributions to the Fund.

The entire amount has been spent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay natural history society will be held at the Prince of Wales' Museum to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to adopt the Accounts and Report for the year ending 31st December 1933 and to elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing year.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN
Money And Dice Seized And 11 Pathans Arrested

Eleven Pathans who had gathered at a gambling den at Calicut Street, off Frere Road, were surprised, and arrested on Sunday, at about 2-30 p.m. following a smart police raid.

Sub-Inspectors Bansilal and Samant, of the Palton Road Police Station, seized gambling dice and money from the suspects.

The total amount of money recovered during the search, it is understood, is nearly one thousand rupees.

Further investigation is proceeding.

POLITICALS IN YERAVDA JAIL
Bombay Protest Against Their Treatment

At a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening a resolution was passed protesting against the treatment of political prisoner's in Yeravda Jail who, it is understood, are on hunger-strike.

Mr. S. D. Babrekar, who presided, said that he had no faith in the non-Official Jail Committees which functioned only in name.

Dr. T. K. Naravne moved the resolution condemning the treatment meted out to political prisoners in Yeravda Prison and urging upon the Government to separate political prisoners from criminal convicts.

Messrs. Jamiat Singh, Ikrami and P. R. Lele addressed the meeting. The resolution was passed unanimously.

MOTOR DRIVER'S CONVICTION UPHELD
But Three Months R. I. Reduced To One Month

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 18.

The appeal preferred by Mr. M. M. Karbhari on behalf of Mahomed Usman, a motor driver, against his conviction on charges of causing grievous hurt to Punamchand (7) and death of Ramchandra (12), both Hindu boys of Vasind village, by driving his bus in a negligent manner on the Bombay Agra Road on July 3 last, and the sentence of three months' hard labour on each charge and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment passed by the First Class Magistrate of Shahpur on January 4 last, was partly allowed by Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, yesterday.

Though not rash, said the Judge, the appellant was responsible for causing grievous hurt and death by driving the bus in a negligent manner.

The appellant's conviction was upheld, but the substantive sentence of three months' hard labour was reduced to one month. Fine of Rs. 250, out of which Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 were ordered by the lower court to be paid as compensation to Ranmchandra's father and Punamchand respectively, was allowed to stand.

BUTLER GETS 6 YEARS' JAIL
"Guilty Of Culpable Homicide"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 18.

The Sessions trial of Arickswami Antone, (40) a butler, of Bandra, who stood charged with the murder of Dominic Gomes, a landlord and a retired railway employee, at Bandra on December 9 last, concluded on Saturday afternoon

The jury, after full deliberation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder

The Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the Jury's verdict, convicted Arickswami Antone and sentenced him to six years' hard labour.

ANDHERI PROTESTS
Against Continuance Of Toll

At a public meeting of the residents of Andheri, and the adjoining villages was held at Gazdar Hall, Andheri. on Sunday morning when Mr. R P Masani took the Chair.

Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee then proposed the following resolution:—

"This Public meeting of the residents of Andheri and the adjoining villages strongly protests against the continuance of the toll levied at the Southern boundary of the limits of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri."

"Several speakers addressed the meeting in support of the motion and it was adopted.

The meeting appointed a deputation to wait upon the authorities concerned with a view to bringing to their notice the hardship and annoyance caused to the public by the re-imposition of the toll during the last year.

Mrs. NAIDU ON DUTY OF YOUTH
Overthrow Shadow Of Death That Hangs Over Country

"The Duty and the Destiny of the Youth" was the subject on which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the Muslim Students' Union at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening, Mr. M. C. Chagla presiding.

Mrs. Naidu took a broad outlook of life and duty and advised the young men to rise from the narrow view point of life and take, as their duty, to tackle many problems which affected the country at present All over the world, she said, young men had to face similar problems, viz.; problems of economics, politics, literature, social reforms, etc. The destiny of Indian youth was to free Indian from the shackles of slavery. But, she asked how that was to be done.

She advised the youth at the outset to enquire into the causes of the slavery, and also the reasons which made it possible to live in the atmosphere of slavery. She urged them not to mind the foreigners if they pointed out to them, their inferiority and weakness, but rather to take it up as a duty to eradicate the moral weakness. Coming to the question as to how to do it, she said the causes, viz., ignorance, superstition, strife, etc. which were the causes of their weakness, should be eradicated and the youth should make it his duty to tackle these problems.

They had to remember that one mother, India, was their life giver and bread giver and, therefore, all other superfious things which came in the way of unity, should be done away with. Young men now-a-days, she said, wasted too much of their time in reading new novels, but paid very little attention to the questions which affected their own country. Mrs. Naidu asked the youth to give their attention to Harijan movement which was more important than new novels. To look down on a man or a woman as inferior was a great sin against humanity and by taking up this noble work they would be helping Mahatmaji in his programme of Harijan work.

Then there were questions of politics, economics, literature, and social reform on which they could direct their attention. Each youth, she said, should take up the question according to his bent of mind as his duty and she assured them that in their endeavour to do so they would overthrow the shadow of death which was hanging over the country.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW PAPER FOR BOMBAY
"Sun"' Office And Printing Works Opened

In the presence of a large gathering of journalists of Bombay and many of the elite of the city, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas performed the opening ceremony of the Office and Printing Works of New Bombay daily the "Sun" established by the States People Limited. Mr. Amritlal Seth, the Managing Director, welcoming the guests, said:

MR. AMRITLAL SETH'S SPEECH.

Looking to things around, one would think this hardly is the time for starting a daily newspaper. The world is still in the grip of trade depression and our own country suffers from the added effects of a kind of political fatigue. To judge by the statute book, our country is still in a state of emergency, and the Press is muzzled by extraordinary legislation. And the days seem hardly propitious for initiating constructive activities in consonance with the higher ideals of popular liberty or public service.

As the result of recent developments in our political evolution, the ideal of a United India with a Federal constitution stands as the goal of our progress and that demands that the artificial barriers between British India and the Indian States shall break down. That will ensure for every citizen of Hindustan the enjoyment of common rights and privileges. In the meanwhile, as far as the States are concerned, the "Sun" will endeavour to support with all its strength the fight for popular liberties.

Sir Purshottamdas, declaring the Office and Press open, wished success to the new venture Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, Chairman of the Company, thanked Sir Purshottamdas and the guests who dispersed after partaking of refreshment.

KARSONDAS MULJI CENTENARY

The Karsondas Muljee Centenary will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar will preside on the occasion and Dewan Bahadur K M Jhaveri, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebbhoy, Mr. K Natarajan, Mr. K M Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Major S A Paymaster, Hon. Mr Justice H B Divetia, Mr. M C Chagla, Mr. L R Tairsee, and others will speak on the life and teachings of late Karsondas Muljee.

Late Mr. L. J. Bakshi

WADHWAN CAMP, March 17.

The death of Mr. Luxmishankar J. Bakshi at his residence here removes from the public life of Kathiawar the last survivor of the old school of statesmen.

The deceased worked as a chief Vakil in the Agency headquarters of the Porbandar, Manavadar, Sayla and Wadhwan States, eliciting applause for his loyalty to truth and devotion to duty.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Miss A. Harrison lunched at Government House.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the St Patrick's Day Dinner at the Yacht Club.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1934

PLIGHT OF THE PRESS

We have on previous occasions pointed out how dangerously drastic are some of the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. By no means the least drastic are those which further restrict what little freedom is left to the Press by the Indian Penal Code and the more recent repressive legislation. Section 6 of the Bill gives power to the Government to prohibit the publication which "in the opinion of the local Government tends to create an atmosphere favourable to the gaining of adherents to the terrorist movement." The vague and comprehensive terms of the clause give a wide licence to the Government, who have not shown by their past conduct that they are incapable of misusing it. The clause implies that even true 'information" about the events of the day can be penalised by the clause. Nay, even a reasonable amendment moved in the Legislative Council suggesting that the publication of any part of the proceedings of the Legislatures should not be prohibited was not accepted by the Government and was thrown out by a docile House.

Dangerously Vague

One can imagine the plight of the Nationalist Press in Bengal with more than one Damocle's sword ever hanging over it. Neither truth nor a privilege, recognised in every civilised country, can shield a paper prosecuted under the above clause. It would be bad enough if the clause operated only when the information given directly encouraged terrorism. But in the present case it will be an offence if the information only "tends" to create an "atmosphere" of a particular type. The dangerously vague, character of the clause and its enormously wide scope reduce the freedom or the discreditionary power of the Press to a vanishing point. The words "in the opinion of the local Government" reveal fresh dangers. For the information that is objected to, may not be of the prohibited type in the estimation of impartial persons like a competent judiciary, yet it is enough if the information is objectionable in the opinion of the local Government. In other words the clause makes the Government the final judge regarding the interpretation of any information.

Amazing Dictum

That leads us to the worst feature of the clause. The Government leave no doubt about their seeking to usurp the powers of the judiciary in the application of their own law, for they leave no room for an appeal to the High Court against any action of theirs under this clause. The omission was not accidental. In the discussion on this point in the Legislative Council, Mr. Reid, the Home Member, made the astounding statement that the Government "are in a better position than any judicial body to decide what kind of information is or is not likely to pervert the minds of the young". This view is a significant affront to the High Court and lays down a dangerous doctrine. For it reduces the judiciary to impotence and there is no knowing how far Government may go on encroaching upon the powers of the judiciary. Government's constituting themselves as the ultimate judge in the matter is justified by Mr. Reid in the following words:

> "The Government have in their possession information, not all of which can be given to the public, but which they have no reason to disbelieve; and it is on this information, and also on their general knowledge and experience of the terrorist movement and of the work which is going on in recruiting young men to it that they must be trusted to make the decision as to what should be prohibited and what should not be prohibited."

In other words Government not only rely mostly on secret information but would not even disclose it to the judiciary so as to get its reliability tested by other evidence. Prosecution and conviction in these circumstances without the right to appeal to the High Court is a negation of the first principles of law. Moreover we do not know if a local Government can deprive the High Court of its powers as attempted in the present case. It is necessary for jurists to discuss this question seriously.

Heart-Rending Misery

"My impression is that for what used to be for me a fair land, I witnessed a land of desolation". This is how Mahatma Gandhi sums up his own reactions to the brief tour of part of Bihar that he made immediately after his arrival in that province. Mahatma Gandhi never exaggerates and yet he is compelled to describe the sight that met his eyes as "heart-rending. This is the terrible position of half of a big and prosperous province involving millions of men, women and children who have neither homes, food nor a future unless their brethren in other parts come to their rescue with a generosity that must bear some substantial relation to their plight. Thousands have subscribed. There are lakhs who have not yet done so. "No one thinking of Bihar", says Gandhiji in his message to our Earthquake Number, "dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund". We earnestly hope that those who have not yet subscribed will do so immediately. We have no doubt that they have thought of Bihar and felt for her. They must now prove their sympathy.

An Incredible Report.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will to-day consider a proposal to accord permission to hang a portrait of the late Vithalbhai Patel in the Corporation Hall. Apart from Pherozeshah Mehta, who was the maker of the greatness of the Corporation, the late Mr. Patel was indisputably the most eminent as well as the most efficient President that it has had. Therefore, the Corporation will only be honouring itself by accepting the proposal which will come up before it. Apart from his memorable work as President of the Corporation, Vithalbhai Patel, of course, has many other claims to the gratitude of this great City and its Corporation. The report, therefore, that the Progressive Party in the Corporation will seek to oppose the proposal is amazingly incredible. We are sure the Progressive Party will not stultify itself in the eyes of all citizens of Bombay by adopting such a disgraceful attitude.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the seventh of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor "B C.")

VII.

Finally, the pre-war arrangements for medical attendance on Indian troops can only be described as rudimentary. There were no Station Hospitals; and such accommodation as was provided was set apart within the barracks of the unit under regimental arrangements. The stock of medical and surgical necessities was scanty; the patient on admission brought his own bedding and clothing and subsisted mainly on his own rations. The staff consisted of a medical officer, a sub-assistant surgeon, some untrained ward orderlies drawn from the regiment and a few followers. There are now 78 military hospitals for Indian troops and 14 Indian wings of British Hospitals. These are provided with adequate staffs and modern accommodation and equipment; hospital clothing and bedding are supplied and the patient receives such diet as may be ordered for him. Apart from the actual cost of these amenities, which must have involved many lakhs of capital expenditure alone, present day principles attach the maximum importance to the prevention of disease and the promotion of hygiene in the life of the Army. The cost of the Medical Services was Rs. 160 lakhs in 1931-32—almost double what it was in 1914—and in spite of recent retrenchment, there are those who maintain that the cost is still excessive. The whole subject is once more being subjected to the most careful examination; but it must not be forgotten that the Medical Service now-a-days concerns itself with every phase of the soldier's life, and not merely with his illnesses. The climate and hygienic conditions of cantonments, the barracks in which the soldier lives, the clothes he is required to wear, the equipment he has to carry, the ration he is given to eat and the character and degree of the physical training he has to undergo—all these are matters of intimate concern to the doctors; and if the increase in cost has been great, it can be claimed with confidence that in no branch of army administration has there been so marked an improvement since the war.

He Expects More.

In the amenities described above, British troops have of course taken their share. The post-war sepoy, expects more than post-war British soldier like the his pre-war prototype—and gets it. He is probably a better soldier and a better citizen in consequence. The point, however, that it is now desired to make is that the lion's share of the improvements made in the Ancillary Services of the Army has been for the benefit of the Indian, rather than of the British, soldier.

If the length of this article is to be kept within bounds, only a few words can be said in conclusion in answer to two criticisms of a general nature that were suggested in its second paragraph.

In the first place, it is inherent in the organisation of these Administrative and Ancillary Services and in the nature of the duties allotted to them, that the number of officers should be greater in proportion to the number of men than is the case in the Fighting Services. It is not a question of how many men can be put under the command of an officer of the Administrative Services, but rather of how many officers are required to perform a particular number of jobs and of what assistance is needed from subordinates in the performance of those jobs. It is conceivable, of course, that certain duties which are now allotted to officers —in the Supply Services, for instance, or, possibly, in the Military Engineer Service—might be entrusted to subordinates. An immediate saving would no doubt be secured, but he would be a foolish person who expected that the change would lead to true economy in the long run. Similarly, it might be possible to reduce the number of doctors, although, of course, there could be no question of entrusting a doctor's responsibilities to unqualified subordinates. These, however, are questions that must be considered on their merits. The comparison itself is meaningless and false, because there is no

(Continued on Page 10).

Our London Letter

LABOUR VICTORY IN LONDON ELECTIONS

What It Means For England And How It May Affect India

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 10,
(By Air Mail).

London which was agog with the County Council Elections found itself on Thursday with Labour walking in with a clear working majority in the citadel of the Government of Greater London. For the last twenty-seven years the Tories had the unchallenged control of this Government under the camouflaged name of Municipal Reformers. Their defeat at the present juncture has got a great political significance. They themselves made it worse than what it would have been. If they had not made much noise the Labour victory would have passed by with the usual electoral consolation of a swing of the pendulum. Now the Tories by their own admission have not only been defeated but routed by the working class voters whom they have freely described as hooligans, Reds, Communists and despoilers of the property owners. The fact is the big Tory newspapers derive their best profits out of their very expensive advertisements and among their own most remunerative patrons are the lionaire shopkeepers who have formed huge Trusts by running gigantic stores. Some of these Trusts are known as multiple stores and instead of one huge central store House, they run several small shops spread over every district.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CO-OPERATIVES.

The great rival of these Stores and the multiple shops have been the Co-operative Movement. The whole county of London, with its population of seven and a half million, is now served by three gigantic co-operative societies. These societies are now combing many of their activities and their customers number by millions. The big Trust Stores are naturally jealous and anxious. The Tory papers, instead of taking up any honest advocacy of the big stores which are their principal advertisers, carried on a very shabby campaign against the Co-operative Movement under the disguise of protecting the small shopkeepers. Lord Beaverbrook, with his usual bluff and bluster, suddenly played the role of a guardian angel of the small shopkeeper, though in his own business his powerful combination of newspapers has destroyed the chances of small provincial newspapers. The game was obviously a game The small shopkeepers will, unfortunately, now become the victims because these attacks on the peoples' co-operatives have enraged the working class population in many districts. They will now prefer to patronise the co-operative shops instead of the small shopkeepers.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

His Lordship's fight against the Co-operative Movement was taken up as a direct challenge by the Labour Party and the Communists all over the country. There have already been several scenes between the Labour Party and the Municipal Reforms Party at the L.C.C. meetings themselves. The defeat of the Municipal Reformers thus naturally gives the Labour Party an open chance to encourage co-operative trading all over London. And the Public Assistance Relief Law of England by which the L.C.C supplies food tickets to hundreds of thousands of London citizens will now enable the Labour L.C.C. to be even partial towards the co-operative societies in and around London. The big shopkeepers who will be chewing their cud for the next three years will have every reason to be grateful to his Lordship's mistaken stroke of cleverness.

LABOUR ON TRIAL.

On the other hand, with a clear majority the official Labour Party, I believe, will now be challenged almost every day and in every district by the Communists to prove how it can achieve socialism through a capitalist constitutional machinery. In the new L.C.C., the Labour Party will have no excuse because it will have the power along with the office and there will be no second Chamber or House of Lords to control it. The Council has to deal with a revenue of nearly fifty crores of rupees every year and which by its power of taxing the rich householders can be extended to another fifty per cent. Thus the Labour Party can control a revenue which will be bigger than that of many small Governments in the world. Indirectly the election is a severe defeat of the present National Government. Parliament makes

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER.

The "die-hard" Imperialists will probably make some noise over the two constitutional Bills reported to be contemplated by General Hertzog. But if the Statute of Westminster means anything—as it does if only because Britain dare not flout the Dominions—it is only natural that it should form part of the constitution of South Africa and the reported provisions of the Bill are merely the logical interpretation of that Statute. It enunciates and accepts the principle of equality as between Great Britain and the Dominions. And, in its application, it cannot but be aimed at the removal of things repugnant to the spirit and letter of equality. All this contains a very instructive lesson for our compatriots who actually claim that the White Paper or the Joint Memorandum is a substantial advance towards Dominion Status.

PRESTIGE OR REASON?

With cool complacency Sir Harry Haig, declining to intervene in the matter of Khan Obaidullah Khan's hunger-strike, said: "The prisoner has brought himself to the present condition by indulging in hungerstrike voluntarily." This let-him-die attitude would not be quite unreasonable if the prisoner embarked on a suicidal adventure merely for the purpose of giving Government trouble. But the hunger-strike of Obaidullah Khan is a little different. It was undertaken because of certain grievances that were not met These grievances, if his brother's statement is at all correct, were legitimate. Sir Harry Haig did not say anything about them, which is significant enough. Worse still, when challenged on the statement that Obaidullah was sent to Multan "in the interest of his health", Sir Harry Haig refused to make any inquiry whether or no he contracted tuberculosis in the Multan jail. All this may constitute Sir Harry Haig's tribute to "Prestige", but it is hardly a human and "reasonable way of looking" at a life and death question.

DOWN WITH THE CUSTOM.

Mr. S. K. Bole's anti-Devadasi Bill has long been overdue and it is well that it has been referred to the Select Committee without a single dissentient vote and with the full support of the Government. We do not know, however, if the local Varnashram Sangha people will resist it as an attack on an ancient "sacred" custom and as part of a campaign against Hinduism itself. We would not mind their opposition for, apart from its comic aspect, it may rouse the reformers themselves out of their apathy and passive academic support to socio-religious reforms. Whatever might have been the original interpretation of the utility of the Devadasi system, there is no doubt that the custom has now degenerated into a method of initiating young girls into a life of immorality and prostitution. We trust the Bill will effectively abolish this abomination masquerating as a religious custom.

PRODUCTS OF DYARCHY.

The present Ministry in Bombay, or rather the present system of selecting Ministers richly deserves the various strictures passed by Mr. G. K. Chitale against that system. But his no-confidence motion had no ghost of a chance of being adopted by the present Council, though the motion was cleverly embodied in an address to the Governor. The Ministry is as unrepresentative of the people as is the Council, both being the natural products of spurious reforms. Dyarchy and communalism have doomed the reforms and, however disguised, will doom any new set of reforms.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The fourth biennial conference of the National Council of Women passed some more resolutions on Friday and Saturday on Labour conditions, nursing, prohibition of child marriages, social insurance, unemployment, and some other kindred topics. With regard to unemployment Mrs. Hansa Mehta rightly urged the Council to do some constructive work on its own behalf in addition to passing various resolutions. She urged the Council to organise Swadeshi bazars and industrial exhibitions so as to stimulate employment. We trust these suggestions will be seriously considered by the National Council. If, in particular, the Council helps in popularising khaddar and such other home industries it will be doing some real and appreciable service in relieving unemployment.

Press Views

Shadow Without Substance

With commendable frankness Mr. Gavin Jones told the U. P. Branch of the European Association, which held its annual meeting last week in Cawnpore that he had agreed to Central Responsibility because there was no responsibility in it! He was opposed to Central Responsibility. His objective had been secured for all "practical purposes" though it would have been more logical, if it had been so stated clearly. In effect the Executive will be responsible to the Governor-General and not to the Legislature. His justification for this undemocratic system was that thereby the danger of administrative discrimination could be effectively eliminated. The significant thing is that he admitted that his object had been secured for all practical purposes in the White Paper scheme, and it was only because of it that he gave his consent to "central responsibility." No further evidence is needed to condemn the White Paper scheme as wholly unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. If the scheme is so satisfactory to the foreign exploiters of India, it cannot do much good to India.—"Servant of India."

Tory Propaganda

Our Delhi correspondent states that a Diehard delegation is visiting India to feed the "Morning Post" on propagandist stuff about India and that while official opinion is divided as to the attitude to be adopted towards it, the non-official members of the Assembly are determined to give it a wide berth and that the Indian Princes do not also want to subserve their purpose. But certain Indian communalists did try to cultivate the friendship of the Diehards in Britain and it is to be seen whether they come forward to accord a cordial reception to the delegation which has no sympathy for Indian aspirations and which represents a school of thought which is strongly opposed to the slightest relaxation of British control over Indian affairs. People who love subjection and are utterly lacking in national self-respect can alone show friendliness towards the twin tourists whose mission is said to be of an anti-Indian nature.—"Leader."

How It Spreads

"The pressure exercised on revolutionaries by the authorities in Bengal had the effect of driving a number of them over the border into Assam," says the statement of objects and reasons of the legislation passed by the Bengal Council on Saturday last. That was possibly a result which the Bengal Government did not foresee. Terrorism having overflowed the Assam Government want to follow the example of Bengal and exert similar pressure by arming themselves with arbitrary powers for arrest and detention and summary trials of accused by Special Tribunals. But the process once begun may need never stop. The contamination may spread to other provinces as well, to be followed by equally drastic legislation to deal with the evil. None of the other provinces wants either terrorism or the sort of measures, which the Government presume will suppress the menace. The Assam Government by their confession have made the problem one of all-India interest.—"Hindustan Times."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in the Assembly: "Others might retort that so long as there are Modys and Mudaliars why do Britishers want safeguards."

To protect the Modys and Mudaliars from the "vultures."

* * * *

Speaking in support of Hon'ble Ministers against Mr. Chitale's motion—the Hon'ble Mover could not make up his mind whether he meant censure, no confidence or a grievous complaint—Sir G. H. Hidayatullah assured the House that both the Ministers and the members of Government had always worked in close co-operation.

That is quite true. In fact the whole Presidency agrees with Sir Ghulam.

The Presidency goes further and suggests "the closest" for "close." We hope the amendment will be accepted by Sir Gul—we mean the Leader of the House.

* * * *

We like the Die-hards. They speak out whatever blunders into their minds regardless of sense or consistency.

Denouncing the reforms Sir Henry Page-Croft defends in the name of the contentment of the masses "the proved and pure administration by Britain." And then immediately proceeds to contradict himself by saying that the reforms would "bring disaster to British trade while the policy involves the end of the British Asiatic Empire."

Long live Page-Croft.

* * * *

Popper, a Jew representative in Berlin of a Czecho-Slovakian paper, has been arrested and charged with trying to influence the law. He will be lucky if he escapes a severe punishment. Germany is not India where only recently two European confreres were fined Rs. 100 each for a rather silly kind of contempt of Court.

But don't claim this superiority over Germany as a justification for Indian freedom.

* * * *

"MOST OF EUROPE IS RULED BY EX-POLITICAL OFFENDERS

Sjt. Bose's Retort To Ex-Civilian."

But that is precisely what the poor well-meaning ex-civilian is terribly afraid of.

* * * *

"Unemployment, we contend, should be a national responsibility not a local charge." The contenders are the Labour Party and country concerned Britain.

In India, however, it has never been a "local charge." Unemployment may be a national misfortunate and a personal or family charge but it is at least not what it ought not to be—"local charge."

* * * *

"Monghyr looks like an aerially bombarded city" says our Patna correspondent.

This probably is the main reason why full publicity to the 'quake havoc has not been given in Britain and elsewhere. It might have seriously prejudiced the chances of defensive increase in the "air-arm."

* * * *

Congressmen in the town of Kambar (Sind) are reported to have been taken in custody and detained so long as the Governor was engaged in shooting duck in the Kambar Lake.

The real object of this preliminary bag is not yet known. It may have been intended to protect the ducks from subversive propaganda by Congressmen while his Excellency's gun was drawing their attention to the advantages of spiritual uplift.

* * * *

Perhaps some M.L.C. would oblige as to the purpose of this Good Samaritanism.

Meanwhile those responsible for the arrest have eminently deserved the title, through a Gazette Extraordinary, of "Duck Bahadur"—investiture to take place in the lake?

* * * *

The captain realised that there was no hope for the sinking boat and said: "Is there any one among us who can pray?"

A meek man stepped forward: "Yes, sir, I can pray."

"Good," said the captain, "you start praying while the rest of us get lifebelts on. We're one short."

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND

Wins International Rugby Championship And Calcutta Cup

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 17.

England won the International Rugby championship and the Calcutta Cup, beating Scotland by 6 points to 3.

Sixteen thousand spectators watched the match and the teams were presented to the Duke of York.

The match was splendid from start to finish and was fought at a fierce pace.

The England team was unchanged In the Scotland team Marshall replaces Brown.

Scotland took advantage of the wind and England escaped in the first minute, when Logan dummied, Cotter brought off a dropshot, the wind carrying the ball wide. Booth was nearly through the corner, Lind grounding him. The Scottish backs' passing was surer and their forwards were showing unexpected supremacy in the tight scrums.

Owen Smith forced himself into touch, trying to make the ground after fielding Lind's long kick, but he brought down Beattie a few feet from line and again Logan similarly a few seconds later. Both Owen Smith and Beattie were slightly hurt, but they carried on. Shaw scored the try in the 35th minute, Fyfe just failing to convert.

England played up and the handling by Fry, Forrest and Gerrard ended in Meikle; going over the corner in the 39th minute. Meikle made a wretched effort to convert, the ball rolling along the 25 yard's line.

At half time the score was three points all.

A series of hot scrums in the Scottish line kept the crowd on tenter hooks as did the superb dribbling of Cranmer. The best English movement came in the 70th minute, Booth snapping up a loose ball, darted away, beat Fyre and Marshall and scored a magnificent try, which Kendrew failed to convert.

England was lucky in the 74th minute. Dick kicked ahead and Owen Smith would have failed to touch down, for Dick beat him for a pace, but Forrest got back and with the kick, while in the goal saved England. Lind made a great attempt, but stumbled after beating three men.

Result: England 6; Scotland 3.

Results

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:

Batley 29; Leight 5.
Bradford Northern 11; Hull 3
Bramley 8; Huddersfield 8.
Featherstone 6; Dewsbury 2.
Halifax 14; Broughton 3.
Hull Kingston 11; Leeds 6.
Hunslet 3; Salford 9.
Keighley 26; Rochdale Hornets 11.
St. Helens Recs 28; Oldham 0.
Swinton 9; Wigan 7.
Wakefield Trinity 13; Castleford 13.
Widnes 17; Barrow 6.
York 14; Warrington 8.

In a friendly match the Rugby League Thirteen beat the French Thirteen by 32 points to 16 at Warrington.

Rugby Union Rules

LONDON, March 17.

The followng are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Bath 8; Leicester 0.
Blackheath 20; Birkenhead Park 10.
Devonport Services vs. Plymouth Albion (Scr.).
Newport 8; Gloucester 0.
Northampton 17; Nuneaton 14.
United Services 0; Bristol 23.
Swansea 0; Llanelly 7.
Heriotonians 13; Royal High School 0.
Stewartonians 16; Edinburgh Institution 0.—Reuter's Special.

Scores In Scottish League

LONDON, March 17.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottiss League:

Ayr: Taylor, McGibbon (thrice), Robertson, Brannan.
Cowdenbeath: McCurley, Renfrew.
Clyde: Summers
Queens Park: Paul.
Dundee: Kirby, Guthrie, Todd (own goal), McKay.
Falkirk: Meecham, Anderson.
Hearts: Johnstone
Hibernians: Wallace.
Celtic: Mcgrory, H. O'Donnell.
Motherwell: Stevenson, Crawley
Partick: Ness, Miller, Bain.
Rangers: Nicholson, Fleming.
Kilmarnock: Williamson, Keane.
St Johnstone: Davidson (from penalty), Tennant, Stewart, Dickie.
Third Lanark: McKenzie.
St. Mirren: McGregor, Nox (twice), Gebbie, McCrae.—Reuter's Special

MANCHESTER TROUNCES VILLA

Tilson And Weddle Win Honours

LONDON, March 17.

Manchester's trouncing of the giant-killing Villa has caused a sensation in the soccer world. The Mancunians well deserved the contest and the final with Portsmouth, who outplayed Leicester.

It was a day of personal triumph for two centre forwards, Tilson scoring 4 for Manchester and Weddle 3 for Portsmouth.

Villa began in a promising style, Beresford going close, but Toseland converted Bray's centre in Manchester's first attack. Manchester attacked with rare determination and the speedy wingers Toseland and Brook and the general clever and forceful football troubled Blair and Nibloe.

Rain softened ground. Manchester were quicker on the ball and after Astley had missed an open goal, for Villa, Manchester ran riot, scoring thrice in ten minutes before the interval. Tilson charged the goalkeeper and put the ball into the net and then Herd scored with a low drive. Finally Tilson again scored with the result that at interval the City led by 4 goals to 0.

After 7 minutes' play on resumption, Tilson scored twice with perfect shots from individual efforts. Astley scored towards the close from the break-away but Villa were outplayed.

With the wind behind them, Portsmouth scored in the 7th minute. Jack Smith lobbed a 30 yard free-kick into the goal mouth, where Weddle was trapped in. Leicester crowded on the pressure, Lochhead overshooting by inches. Immediately afterwards Worrall centred and Weddle sent in an unstoppable shot. Leicester again pressed hard, Chandler twice going near. Eventually Lochhead scored from 15 yards from Liddle's centre. At half-time Portsmouth were one goal to the good. In the fifth minute after resumption Weddle scored from Black's goal kick. Three minutes later Jack Smith pushed the ball to the left for Rutherford to shoot in on the run.

Cuptie attendances and receipts were: Birmingham 66,544 spectators and 5,973 sterling and Huddersfield 45,473 spectators 4,359 sterling.

The cupties overshadowed the League, especially as neither Huddersfield nor Arsenal were playing to-day. Hodgson, who gave a display of brilliant sharp shooting, scored all Liverpool's 4 goals. Rimmer of Wednesday banged another nail in the Chelsea coffin, scoring the winner in the first half.

Scores

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chelsea 0; Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Derby 0; Sunderland 0.
Liverpool 4; Birmingham 1.
Sheffield United 4; Newcastle 0.
Stoke 2; Middlesborough 0.
Tottenham 2; West Bromwich 1.
Wolverhampton 5; Blackburn 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bolton 2; Southampton 0.
Bradford 5; Swansea 1.
Brentford 1; Blackpool 0.
Burnley 4; Bradford City 2.
Grimsby 5; Millwall 2.
Manchester United 1; Fulham 0.
Nottingham Forest 6; Lincoln 2.
Oldham 5; Port Vale 1.
Plymouth 1; Hull 1.
Preston 2; Notts County 0.
West Ham 3; Bury 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 0; Newport 0.
Bristol Rovers 0; Brighton 0.
Cardiff 0; Norwich 2.
Charlton 0; Queens Park Rangers 2.
Coventry 2; Luton 2.
Crystal Palace 0; Swindon 0.
Exeter 2; Bristol City 0.
Gillingham 0; Clapton Orient 0.
Reading 2; Northampton 2.
Southend 1; Aldershot 0.
Watford 5; Torquay 0.

(Northern Section.)

Accrington 8; New Brighton 0.
Barnsley 2; Chester 0.
Chesterfield 2; Rotherham 1.
Darlington 4; Halifax 2.
Gateshead 2; Crewe 1.
Hartlepools 7; Barrow 0.
Mansfield 1; Doncaster 1.
Rochdale 3; Walsall 3.
Southport 1; Stockport 4.
Tranmere 3; York 0.
Wrexham 8; Carlisle 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division.)

Aberdeen vs Hamilton (Unplayed)
Ayr 6; Cowdenbeath 2.
Clyde 1; Queens Park 1
Dundee 4; Airdrieonians 0.
Falkirk 2; Hearts 1.
Hibernians 1; Celtic 2.
Motherwell 2; Partick 3
Rangers 2; Kilmarnock 2.
St. Johnstone 4; Queen of South 0.
Third Lanark 1; St Mirren 5

PANIC IN THE BOURSE

Fear Of Confiscation Leads To Flight Of Capital From Germany

BERLIN, March 17.

Dr. Schacht's statement resulted the flight of capital on the bourse into the shares of nome productive industries and the sale of foreign shares to the holders of which evidently feared that Government would confiscate them and use them to replenish the Reichs Bank's dwindling banknote coverage by exchanging them against foreign currencies —Reuter's Special.

LORD FARINGDON DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Death occurred of Lord Faringdon, one of the oldest members of the London Stock Exchange of which he was a member for 61 years. He was also prominent in Conservative Party circles in London. He was elected last month as President of the Council of the London Conservative Associations.

LUSITANIANS BEAT ORIENTALS

Bombay Team As Hot Favourite

(From A Correspondent).

BHOPAL, Mar. 17.

In the Obaidullah Khan All-India Gold Cup Hockey Tournament the Lusitanians of Bombay defeated the Orientals of Delhi by 4 love goals. The Bombayites fully deserved this victory, as they proved themselves to be superior to their opponents in every department of the game.

The Orientals struggled hard and valiantly up to the last, but had to go down before the marvellous pace combination and stick work of the Bombay side, who are not favourites of the public and are regarded as likely winners of the cup.

The other matches played during the last two days were dull and tame affairs.

The probable teams to meet in the finals are the Lusitanians and the Local Simla Club.

BANDRA OPEN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Event Commences Next Saturday

Under the auspices of the Bandra Club the annual Tennis event at Bandra commences on March 24 and will be played on the Hard Courts of Bandra Club!

The Tournament Committee has on it among others:—

Messrs. N C Dalal; E V Bobb; J Chiranjiva; Ranbhir Singh; E Rose; A C Perriera.

The entries close on Tuesday, March 20 at 6 p.m. and the draw will take place the same evening.

The prominent players taking part in the tournament will be E V Bobb; J Chiranjiva; Ranbhir Singh; Gupta; Pitt; Tew; Rose; A C Perriera.

Madan Mohan; Sohanlal and Samsher Singh of Northern India are expected to take part in these Tournaments.

Among the Ladies: Miss Leela Row; Mrs Row; Miss Bonjour are expected to figure prominently.

The usual strong Parsee contingent, viz., H N Contractor; A C Suntoke; M D Petit and the Vakharia Bros will also play.

FRENCH NOTE TO BRITAIN

Sorry, Can't Accept Plan

PARIS, Mar. 18.

The Cabinet has approved of the Disarmament Note to Britain which has been forwarded to London. It is learned that the Note is very friendly, and states that France is not opposed to the principle of disarming further, if her security is not imperilled, but is unable to accept the British plan which legislised German rearmament and limits French armaments and does not guarantee French security. A European organisation is needed the prevent infractions in the Disarmament Convention and to suppress all aggression.

The League Nation's sole organism was capable of maintaining peace. If Germany returned to Geneva she would give proof of her good faith and the discussion of Disarmament could usefully continue.

The Note declares that Germany has already rearmed in violation of the Treaty of Versailles and demands war material and armed forces contradictory to all principles hitherto adopted at the Disarmament Conference.

France accepts the British proposals to abolish all military aviation all over the world, but if land rearmament to certain powers is permited, naval rearmament will inevitably follow.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

ROME, March 17.

After the signature to the Italo-Austro-Hungarian Agreement a communique was issued stating that the three protocols were signed first, stating that the three heads of the Governments undertake to concert together on all problems, particularly interesting them, and the general problems in view of the following agreed policy directed to promote the effective collaboration of European States, particularly Italy Austria and Hungary. Thus it would be possible to establish a real ground for wide co-opperation with the other States

The prtocols will establish the widening existing commercial conventions between Italy the other two powers with a view to facilitating the reciprocal exports development of a complementary character of the respective national economies. They will provide preference to Austrian industrial products and adoption of measures to overcome the difficulties of Hungary owing to the fall of prices of grain and the development of transit and traffic through the Adriatic ports.

The representatives of the three Governments will meet in Rome on April 5 and new bilateral agreements which the experts are now working out in regard to preferences and quotes on specified commodities, free zones in Fiume and Trieste for Austria-Hungary and the methods of payment between the three countries must be completed by May 15.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE?

Found With Throat Cut In Forest

(Special Cable).

PAPIS, Mar. 17.

The Stavisky affair is again on the lime-light. A suspended official of the Ministry of the Agriculture, Mr. Blanchard, had been found in the forest of Fontainebleau with a knife wound on the throat and also suffering from the effects of poison.

Mr. Blanchard gave evidence before the Inquiry Committee which elicited that the proceeds of one of Stavisky's cheques was used for flotation of a company in which Mr. Blanchard was interested.

The Minister of Justice yesterday ordered his, a judicial inquiry in his case and it is alleged that Mr. Blanchard left a note declaring his intention to commit suicide. The news that Mr. Blanchard was taken to the hospital was closely followed by the announcement that M. Tribout, Manager of the Paris Gambling Club had been arrested in connection with the Stavisky scandal.

FIVE PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

(Special Cable).

MEMPHIS, Mar. 17.

Five persons were burnt to death by a fire which destroyed a large part of the residential section of Memphis

NEW ASYLUM FOR INSULL

Rumanian Govt. Offers To Allow Him To Stay In Territory

(Special Cable).

ATHENS, Mar. 17.

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent unauthorised persons from boarding the "Miaotis" when she arrives. Only Mrs. Insull and his lawyers would be permitted aboard. The Premier reaffirms that Mr. Insull must leave within 24 hours, while Mr. Insull's Lawyer confirms the report that the Rumanian Government was prepared to allow him to stay in Rumania.

INSULL BOUND FOR PORT SAID

(Special Cable.)

ATHENS, March 18

The "Maiotis" sailed for Port Said with Mr. Samuel Insull aboard.

INSUL BACK IN GREEK PORT

(Special Cable).

ATHENS, Mar. 17.

The cargo steamer "Maiotis" with Mr. Samuel Insull aboard arrived in Piraeus this evening. Mr. Insull ordered that all the baggage he had left behind be brought aboard the ship. It learnt from a reliable source that "Maiotis" with Mr. Insull will sail to-night for Djibouti. Mrs. Insull will leave Athens in 4 days' time for France and England.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND IN BEIRUT

(Special Cable).

BEIRUT, Mar. 17.

It learned that Mr. Samuel Insull tried to arrange to land here, but was not allowed as he did not possess that French visa

HOLY YEAR INDULGENCES

(Special Cable).

VATICAN CITY, Mar. 17.

Addressing over a 1,000 Irish pilgrims on St. Patricks Day, the Pope announced that after closing the Holy Year, it would be possible for all Catholics to obtain the Holy Year Indulgences for a period, which was not yet stated, by visiting certain churches specified in their homes and dioceses. The churches would be determined by the Bishop and there would be 3 or 4 in each diocese.

CEYLON DEBATE IN COMMONS

Nationalist Press Characterises It As Irresponsible

COLOMBO, Mar. 17.

Indignation prevails in Ceylon over the Ceylon debate in the House of Commons, the full text of which is being published here. The local nationalist papers feel astonished at the carelessness and the irresponsibility which characterise it.

The Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress, at an emergency meeting held has decided that a discussion should take place in the State Council regarding the debate in Parliament.—United Press.

WORLD'S BEST BILLIARD PLAYER

Willie Smith Visiting Colombo

COLOMBO, March 18.

Willie Smith, the world's best player at open billards, is visiting Colombo on March 21, in the course of his tour of the East.

Smith has proved that by making a break of 2,743, a compilation which did not need include any series of repetitional strokes such as the spot movement, the losing hazard of the close cannon. No player, alive or dead, has equalled that fast.

Its achievement places Smith in a class of his own. As a losing hazard player Smith has no superior to-day and at the top of the table he can pile up points as rapidly as ever any player has done.—United Press.

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KARACHI ALARMED AT GOVT. ANNOUNCEMENT

Out To Preserve Their Present Volume Of Trade

CONFERENCE TO DEMAND REDUCED PORT CHARGES AND RAILWAY FREIGHT

KARACHI, March 17.

The problems connected with the preservation of the present volume of trade and expansion of that volume in the near future are engaging the attention of the local mercantile bodies, who are alarmed at Bombay Government's announcement regardng the abolition of the Cotton Duty and the G. I. P. Railway authorities' proposals for the reduction of freight charges.

MERCHANTS' FEARS

The mercantile bodies fear that Bombay's action has deflected Karachi cotton arrivals from the Punjab and that a large number of cotton bales which hitherto came to Karachi for export, will be diverted to Bombay. Immediate necessity has thus arisen for examination of the methods, whereby facilities for the handling and storing of cotton, etc., could be made cheaper and more attractive.

CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

A representative conference of the Port Trust, the railways, the Municipality and the Cotton Association has been convened for the next week to consider the whole question and urge the authorities to reduce the Port charges and railway freights from April 1.—A. P.

WARRANT AGAINST STATE SUBJECT

Not Executable, Pleads Bangalore Advocate

(Fron Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, March 16.

Whether a warrant issued by a British Indian Magistrate against a Mysore State Subject, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, not in force in Mysore, for an offence under a local law in force in British India, could be executable against him, was the important point of law, that came up for decision before the Full Bench of the Mysore High Court, yesterday.

The Tirupathi Magistrate, issued a bailable warrant against Mr. S.K. Venkatrangam, Advocate and Municipal Councillor, Bangalore City, on the ground of nonpayment of certain motor tax, payable under Section 7 of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act III of 1931, which is in force in British India, and on the receipt of the said warrant the City Magistrate Bangalore forwarded it for execution to the Superintendent of Police,,, The Petitioner presented a petitioner to the City Magistrate representing that the warrant in question had been issued by a foreign court under the provisions of the criminal procedure code not in force in the Mysore State, for an offence under a local law, that the offence under the said local law was not extraditable and that the said warrant was not executable and he therefore prayed that the warrant may be recalled and retransmitted to the Tirupathi Magistrate on th groud of its being inapplicable of execution.

The full Bench reserved orders.

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DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Workman Gets Extreme Penalty For Murder

(From Our Correspondent()

BANGALORE, March 16.

Kiladi Madurai, a workman, who stood charged with the murder of one Anthony Ammal and attempt to murder Sriranganachiar, two employees in the Bangalore Lace Factory, in October last, was yesterday sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law.

The Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death under the first charge and to ten years' R. I. under the second charge. Against his conviction and sentence, the accused appealed to the Hon'ble the Britissh Resident in Mysore, who along with Mr. Horwill, Additional judge of the Resident's Court, heard arguments on Wednesday and pronounced judgment confirming the death sentence on the accused.

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Readers' Views

"NAGPUR ARRESTS PROTEST"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to United Press telegram which appears in your issue of the 15th instant under the heading "Nagpur Arrests Protest". It passes our imagination as to how the United Press correspondent, could send such entirely incorrect report of the meeting. The allegations that Mr. Ruiker's men voted against the protest resolutions against the arrest of Messrs. Mirajkar and others, is baseless. There are no such workers in Nagpur who owe any allegiance to any individual. The Nagpur textile workers have been working for the last seven years under the auspices of the Nagpur Textile Union and the All-India Trade Union Congress. They owe allegiance to workers' organisation and not to any individual. For some time past Messrs. Jaiyant and others have been trying to create a split in the ranks of the workers; and trying to form a rival organisation of the workers. The vast bulk of the textile workers have resented the attempt and have refused to be party to these disruptive tactics. The attempts made by Jaiyavant Group to hold meetings under the auspices of the Red Federation, which has no membership of workers on its roll and is only a paper organisatin, have proved thoroughly futile in the past on several occasons. The last attempt made was in front of the Empress Mills No. 5 on the 12th instant. No resolution was ever proposed in this meeting for the simple fact that no meeting was ever held. The question of opposing any resolution by any workers, and much less Mr. Ruiker's followers does not arise. We were present in the alleged meeting and we are stating the facts as they are. We hope that in fairness to the Nagpur textile workers' and Mr. Ruiker, you will publish this contradiction in your paper.

As regards the arrest of our Comrades elsewhere, we have already recorded our protest in public meetings. Our protest is equally applicable even in the cases of Messrs Mirajker and others.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. JAGAM,
Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress.

V. G. BALAWAIK,
Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union.
Ganji Peth, Nagpur City.
March 16.

Karsondas Mulji Centenary

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been especially requested to make this special appeal to your readers of all communities.

All your very numerous readers have probably read the announcement in the press issued by the Joint Secretaries of the Karsondas Mulji Centenary Celebrtaions. These celebrations will be held in every town of importance throughout the Presidency on Monday the 19th March.

In Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. on that day. His Highness The Gaekwar of Baroda has graciously consented to preside on this important occasion. I appeal very specially to the European community in every city of the province to take part in these celebrations. I especially appeal to every Englishman, Welshman, Scotsman and all those who are among us from the "Dominions over the Seas" to take part; also all "Domiciled Britishers", Anglo-Indians (Old Style and New) of every denomination (Catholic and Protestant) and all "fair and virtuous" Indian Christians.

All, in fact, are specially invited to these country-wide celebrations. They are to be held in honour of a truly most remarkable Indian Hero. Sir Bartle Frere (once Governor of Bombay) said of him:—"He was firm as a rock when his principles were at stake. I never met a man of more modest, unassuming demeanour, with less self-seeking and more of the spirit of the true martyr. I know of no more hopeful sign for the future of the races of Hindustan than the existence among them of men like Karsondas Mulji."

It may be asked: Who was this Karsondas Mulji? What were his achievements? A complete answer will be found in the remarkable address by Sir F. S. Lely, (a well-known Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency and a friend and admirer of Karsondas)—which he delivered at the Gujarat Library Club Ahmedabad in 1896. Karsondas Mulji was a Great Reformer. He waged a long and desperate war against the appalling evil customs and superstitious beliefs that flourished and still flourish among Hindus and especially among the Sub-sections of Gujerati Hindus. So long and relentless was the campaign led by the brave Karsondas against the shocking practice—especially his campaign in the Press of Bombay in 1860-67—that his very life was in danger on numerous occasions. It was largely through the elaborate precautions taken by the Police Commissioner (that remarkable Officer Mr. Forgett) that the precious life of Karsondas was saved. The lives of the "priests of Vishnu" constituted a most awful scandal, and Karsondas mercilessly exposed what was well-known about them. These priests also exercised a most appalling tyranny upon a multitude of their so-called "Disciples" and "followers". Referring to Karsondas Mulji's campaign against this tyranny Sir A Grant, also an Old Governor of Bombay wrote:" It was all the more honourable to the Karsondas Mulji and his supporters that they had stood up against this tyranny."

Karsondas was always at war against priest-craft.

His efforts for all kinds of Social reforms in this Presidency, resemble very remarkably those of the Great Bengali Reformer Ram Mohan Roy. It would be me too long to describe at length here all his varied activities as a Social Reformer. These will be described at length in a handsome volume of his life which is now in the press. And they will be referred to in the numerous speeches which are to be delivered on the 19th instant. At no period in her long and glorious history has India been in greater need for a race of honest thinkers and writers, who can bravely defy alike the frowns of the vulgar, and the seductions of the great. But that race is fast dying, and the great Karsondas was a fair specimen of that class.

It is altogether fitting that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda should preside at the Bombay Celebrations, for His Highness is himself the greatest of social reformers, who has taken up in his enlightened state the noble cause of reforms that were so near the warm heart of Karsondas Mulji. I hope Europeans, Anglo-Indians and others will attend in large numbers and give liberally of their substance to this Centenary and thus demonstrate that while they are greatly preoccupied with material affairs, they are not however, altogether dead to all that is great and noble in the realm of the spirit.

It is very touching to read the account of this great reformer's dying hours. Mingled with the grief of all those who surrounded his death-bed (and there were present, many reformers and Indian patriots) the predominant sentiment in their breasts must have been:—

"This was the noblest Roman of them all; his life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world. This was a man."—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

Meningitis In Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply of the Health Officer of Ahmedabad to the question why the mills have not been closed, reveals the indifference and the unsympathetic attitude of the middle and upper classes towards the working classes.

The Municipality has closed the schools, colleges and theatres, prohibited meetings congregations and dinners; and even the University has given permission to students to shift the exam. centre to Bombay. Yet the mills are not closed and the Health Officer gives the lame excuse that it is more dangerous to herd the workers in chawls than in the mills. It is no wonder there are people who think that the Municipality is concerned more about the profits of the millowners than the health of the workers.

If, as everyone knows, the millowners are proposing to lock-out the workers in the very near future, they may as well declare the lock-out just now and so help to check the spread of Meningities.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. MEHTA.

Dangers Of Mody-Lees Pact

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Mody-Lees" Pact is being referred to on the floor of the Assembly; and it has been already discussed by the millowners. There were members for and against the Pact, but the majority seems to have been against it, as except the Bombay millowners, no others have supported it.

Well, the Bombay millowners, though they have 'grown grey' in the industry, cannot take the credit of doing always the right thing. If the Bombay textile industry has thrived, it cannot be due to them only, but it can be in spite of them. Besides, Mr. Mody claims on the floor of the Assembly that his association represents half the total spindles in the country. There are about 95,71,568 total spindles in the country, out of which Bombay proper has only about 34 lacs. Moreover, it is no use talking about spindles only. He might as well pile up double or three-fold spindles. But what is the productive value of working these spindles? As those millowners have grown grey, so have those spindles And the present position of the Bombay mills can serve to show that they are not able to view things aright. Much less, therefore, can Mr. Mody and friends, foresee with regard to the Pact. Therefore, his speech with regard to the Pact should be read with caution.

On the other hand the picture is bound to be somewhat as under:—

On the acceptance of the Mody-Lees Pact by the Assembly, England would be able to import more cotton from India. But do they imagine which cotton will suit their requirement? Only the other day, in the papers we read in Lancashire millowners' speeches about necessary improvement in Indian cotton. This means they require long-staple cotton for their consumption. Thus, for Indian long-staple cotton there will be three competitors, viz: Japan, England and India Naturally, the parity of the staple cotton in India will be raised and, perhaps Indian mills will be forced to buy at a much higher rate, being not so shrewd as their competitors.

Then, again, if Lancashire uses the same cotton as India the natural consequence is that Lancashire will produce the same cloth as India, nay, Lancashire is to sell that cloth in India also. Thus there will be competition between Lancashire and India in the Indian markets. This will, of course, be the direct result of Mody-Lees Pact.

Another result will be that Indian mills will, perhaps, be required to use inferior staple cotton, when they will find that they are unable to compete in the same variety of goods with Lancashire. This will mean producing heavy-sized goods as they were doing in pre-war days. This, again, will involve more importing of sizing ingredients, which generally come from England. This will be the indirect result of Mody-Lees Pact.

In short, by the said Pact, our textile industry will be thrown, more than half-a-century back, thus producing dhoti-poti and chadar as is most sneeringly known here in textile world. Onward progress will, of course, stop.

The above will be clear to any man knowing even the A B and C of textile industry. Repentence will come too late.—Yours etc.,

V. J.

It Was A Heart-Rending Sight For Gandhiji To See Bihar In Ruins

Are You Not Going To Help Your Distressed Fellow Countrymen?

Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

According to our Patna correspondent, Mahatmaji's arrival in Bihar has electrified the atmosphere and considerable activity is visible everywhere. A deputation, led by him, will tour the country to collect funds. Our readers must facilitate Gandhiji's work by hastening to make their contributions.

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 2,061. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,95,461.

Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu on Saturday, making the total amount sent so far Rs. 1,90,000.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Saturday:

The following contributions were received on Saturday:—

K B Shah	5	0
I K Gajjar, Station Master Andheri	5	0
Staff of the Andheri Station B B & C I Ry.	54	4
In memory of the late Bai Shirinbai Erachshaw Doctor	201	0
Tribhovandas Jamnadas Thanawalla, Chairman, R.B. Fund, Thana	774	4
Chunilal Shamji Trivedi, Cambay collection	245	0
Laxmibai Shantaram Divadkar	1	0
Baburao Sabaji Havaldar	1	0
Curry Road Bazar Grain Merchants, as below:	62	8
Shah Padamsi Gela & Co.	5	4
„ Devshi Bharmal	5	4
„ Virjee Bhurag	4	4
„ Virsi Murji	4	4
„ Bhimshi Velji	3	4
„ Khimraj Devashi	3	4
„ Ladha Pasoo	3	4
„ Murji Vaga	3	4
„ Tokarsi Sura	3	4
„ Lakhaman Bhimshi	3	4
„ Khimji Parbhat	2	4
„ Hirjee Kanyia	2	4
„ Shamji Arjan	2	4
„ Bhimshi Nagashi	2	4
„ Gela Karamshi	1	4
„ Virji Gela	1	4
„ Virjee Devjee	1	4
„ Khimji Gela	1	4
„ Laljee Umarshi	1	4
„ Vajapar Tejashi	1	4
„ Bhimshi Murji	1	4
„ Nagpar Bhimshi	1	4
„ Karamshi Rayashi	1	4
„ Devji Shripar	1	4
„ Keshavji Cooverji	1	4
„ Damji Virjee	1	4
Rs.	62	8
In memory of the late Ben Saraswati by Bhai Chunilal Maganlal Patel	5	4
Residents of Borsad, through G K Chanpaniriya, as below:	475	0
Shah Chandulal Chimanlal	51	0
Chokshi Mansukhlal Manilal	10	0
„ Mohanlal Lallubhai	15	0
„ Bhikhabhai Purushottam	11	0
„ Kanchanlal Mahanlal	7	0
„ Keshavlal Hiralal	7	0
„ Valibhai Suleman	5	0
„ Aiwale Tarmahomad	4	0
„ Mohanlal Devchand	7	0
„ Himatlal Bapulal	4	0
„ Asmal Abdulla	4	0
„ Dawoodali	1	0
„ Ambalal Jethabhai	1	0
Patel Purushottam Kalidas	101	0
Sukhadiya Chimanlal Damodardas	10	0
Shah Keshavlal Chunilal	5	0
Sukhadiya Lallubhai Damodardas	5	0
Shah Somchand Himchand	15	0
Thakkar Ambalal Shivalal	7	0
Shah Muljibhai Ramdas	15	0
Shah Somchand Nagardas	5	0
Luhar Mangaldas Pitambardas	11	0
Shah Kantilal Bhailal	5	0
Shah Ambalal Karamchand	5	0
Shah Muljibhai Karamchand	5	0
Chokshi Somabhai Bhaiji	4	0
Soni Hargovan Kasanji	3	0
Dr Jivanji Desai	5	0
Thakkar Ramchandra Mohanlal	8	0
Darji Becharbhai Harivallabh	5	0
Darji Shantilal Dahyabhai	5	0
Shah Gulabchand Muljibhai	5	0
Brahaman Manilal Ranchhod	2	0
Luhar Ranchhod Bhaijibhai	1	0
Shah Bapulal Nagardas	1	0
Patel Dhanabhai Narsibhai	1	0
Patel Fulabhai Narsinhabhai	2	0
Vaidya Bhailalbhai Ishwarbhai	1	0
Dr Somabhai Lallubhai	1	0
Shah Maganlal Jesangbhai	1	0
Mehta Markandraj Mahipatram	2	0
Vakil Zaverbhai Dajibhai	1	0
Patel Chhaganbhai Mathurbhai	1	0
Ranchhodbhai D Modi	1	0
Patel Manorbhai Hirabhai	1	0
Tribhovandas J Nanavati	1	0
Ramchandbhai I. Parekh	5	0
Master Chimanlal Damodardas	5	0
Tribhovan Jivaram Dave	1	0
N C Vakil	5	0
Chinabhai Motibhai Police Sub-Inspector	1	0
Master Amjekhan Jamiat Khan Pathan	2	0
Pathan Mirkhan Najarghan	2	0
Pathan Ahamadkhan Najarkhan	2	0
Malek Najjumiya Imammiya	1	0
Patel Khushalbhai Manorbhai	1	0
Patel Fulbhai Mathuh	1	0
Kantilal Bhailal Pithawalla	1	0
Popatlal Chhaganlal Thackkar	1	0
Patel Vallabhbhai Surabhai	1	0
Jamiatram Jivanram	1	0
Muljibhai Harjivan	1	0
Borsad Shudha Khadi Bhandar, through Bhagwatiprasad	1	0
Pari Nathabhai Kishordas	6	0
Ratilal Keshavlal	2	0
Naginbhai Kalai	2	0
Maganlal Nanabhai	2	0
Ashabhai Bhaijibhai	2	0
Maganlal Ashabhai	1	0
Haribhai Sankalchand	1	0
Bhai Chunilal Maganlal	7	0
Laliubhai Tribhovandas	3	0
Shambhabhai Shantilal	1	0
Shantilal Ashabhai	2	0
Biharilal Bechardas	1	0
Ambalal Muljibhai	1	0
Thakkar Chandulal Lallubhai	2	0
Manilal Rajaram	1	0
Parikh Natvarlal Manilal	1	0
Manilal Panachand	1	0
Manganlal Motilal	2	0
Some persons and box collection	37	0
Rs.	475	0
Shree Chinchpokali Jain Swatantra Bal Mandal	3	0
One sympathiser	5	0
Maruti Gopal Mohan	1	0
A Zoroastrian	100	0
Narmadashankar D Mehta Bita (Dt. Cutch)	50	0
Sheth Sakharam Malukchand	1	0
Haji Valimamad Umarbhai	1	0
Reval Sidh Chabha Gogade	1	0
Rupbhdas Daji	1	0
Vishwanath Apa Kore	1	0
Hasambhai Haji Alarakhiya	7	4
Burjorji Sadari	2	0
Burjorji R Dana	2	0
One gentleman	2	8
B P Sinha	2	0
Manordas Mulji	1	0
One gentleman	1	0
Thackkar Kalidas Vishram through Makanji Kalidas	50	0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Our Municipal Secretary

What are the powers of the Secretary of the Bombay Municipality? It will be surprising to note that in spite of the fact that the Bombay Municipality is supposed to be the first institution of its kind in India, it has not conferred upon its Secretary the power even to appoint a municipal sepoy or to grant him a month's leave which may due to him without the sanction of the Standing Committee. Almost every week the memorandum from the Municipal Secretary contains on the agenda of the Standing Committee items recommending that so and so, a peon in his office, be granted leave for a month and that sanction be given to the appointment of a temporary peon during the absence on leave of so and so. The Bombay Municipality has made a great deal of progress in the past fifty years and they could amend the Municipal Act to confer powers upon the Municipal Secretary at least to grant leave to the peons and clerks of his establishment. Apart from any thing else, the rate-payers have to pay heavy charges for printing items of this nature on the Standing Committee agenda and the municipal staff have to spend some time over reading and correcting the printers' proofs containing such trivial matters. The Municipal Commissioner has powers to grant leave to and appoint men drawing salary upto Rs. 200 p.m. Why should not similar powers be given to the Municipal Secretary?

Indian Women

The National Council of Women in India concluded its sessions on Saturday afternoon, after arriving at important decisions regarding the future of the Indian women. Looking to the way that the delegates to the sessions discussed matters that came up before the House, one felt that Indian Womanhood has changed and changed for the better. This change—and that within a very short period—is mostly due to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. Having made long strides in a short time, Indian women are determined to be no longer behind their sisters of other nations. The National Council of Women sat in sessions for seven days and discussed a number of matters affecting them. If the progress of the Indian womanhood could be judged from the discussion and proceedings of the National Council, then one can safely say that there is a very bright future for Indian womanhood.

WHAT IS POLITICS?

Mr. Aney's Definition

In the course of a speech delivered at the reception given to him at Amraoti, Mr. M. S. Aney said:—

"I think all who have made it possible for me to accept this love. Occasions like this are indicative of the love which you have for me. I shall, therefore, take particular care not to disturb you with any controversial discussion. My friend Mr. H. V. Deshpharde and many of you may be disappointed if I do not speak about things which he particularly wanted me to say. Let me tell you that this horse of mine has always galloped in its own way and refuses to be directed by the whip of any ring master; (laughter). It will have its own course as it always had in the past. Most of us have a wrong idea of politics. They come in with some of the lofty principles in their pockets and try to push them no matter what the circumstances are! Such great men refuse to open their eyes and their face to the hard facts of the present. They always wander into the heaven of their principles. If I may define politics, such wanderings could not be called practical politics. In fact politics is mainly practical action and not mere high principles let loose like beautiful bubbles of coloured soap-water. Politics is administrative statesmanship. You have to think and work in relation to the actual happenings of every day.

Things greater than your principles are happening every day. It is sinful to close your eyes to such terrible happenings in favour of your esteemed principles. I am referring to the Earthquake disasters in the poorest province in India. Who can think of political agitation or any other work at this critical time when hundreds of thousands of our country men are starving for want of food and shelter? This is the time for us to show that we have realised that bond of brotherhood among Indians and that the political movements of the last fifty years have been fruitful to establish such a common tie between the people of any two procinces in India. All Indians should mentally feel the earthquake shocks which our unfortunate brothers at the other end of the country physically felt. Relief to the brothers is our immediately politics.

"IF I WERE VICEROY."

If I were a Viceroy, (I know even in the future constitution there is not the ghost of a chance for my becoming—or—as a matter of fact—for any Indian becoming a Viceroy!) but if it can be taken for granted that I have become Viceroy of India the first thing I would do in India would be to cut down the salaries of all Government servants who have so far enjoyed at the cost of the public. I would only give them as much as is necessary for their maintenance and transfer all the money to the Bihar Relief Fund! It is not enough to say that the public is helping them. Government has to put in its share out of its treasury which is nothing but public money. Government should co-operate with the public workers who are doing the relief work. Only providential occasions like the present one can bring these two hostile bodies into co-operation. I should also appeal to the people of Berar to help their neighbouring province which has only 'h' for the 'r' in its name. This similarity of names may also prove the similarity of feeling."

STUDY OF POLITICS ESSENTIAL

Sankaracharya's Advice To National College Students

(From Our Correspondent)

TRICHINOPOLY, (By Mail)

His Holiness Puri Sankaracharya of Govardhan Peeth who is now camping at Shrirangam addressing the students and teachers of National College Trichy on the occasion of the prize distribution day congratulated the founders of the College particularly for their sincerity and broad vision to name the College as National.

True to its name the College should have everything national in all matters. Politics should not be eschewed from the curriculum of study. According to Eastern Dharma the study of Politics was a subject essential to the proper understanding of the Sanathana Dhar. It was not necessary to stop there but even in respect of our clothing it should be naional. It was only then both internal and external could be national.

The Chalisgaon High School celebrated its silver Jubilee on the 14th inst. at the hands of Dr. Mahajani, Principal of the Fergusson College.

NON-NATIONAL BANKS GET FREE HAND FOR EXPLOITATION

Financing Of Internal Trade Should Be Restricted To Indigenous Banks, Says Mr. Pochkhanawala

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

"No country can ever hope to attain her economic salvation unless her banking institutions are properly organised. It is the most important problem before the country because there can be no political progress, no economic development, no industrial and commercial prosperity, without a comprehensive system of national banking," said Mr. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Bombay, addressing members of the Political Science and Economics Society of the Punjab University and a distinguished audience interested in banking affairs, this evening in the University Chemistry Theatre. Mr. Manoharlal, Bar-at-Law, ex-Minister, was in the chair.

Comparing Banks of Europe with banks of India, Mr. Pochkhanwala said that India could give a good account of her joint stock Banks in the last five or ten years. In spite of the advanced experience and knowledge acquired by those nations, banks in those countries had suffered heavily and depositors, had lost millions in their national institutions. The failures of ban in India as well as in other parts of the world were mainly due to inefficient management, speculative tendency of promoters and managers, dishonest motives of the promoters and managers, want of banking experience, and want of sufficient supervision by Directors and Auditors.

FREE HAND FOR EXPLOITATION

The speaker continuing said that the banking field in India, was to-day monopolized by non-national banks so far as the financing of import and export trade was concerned, and it was feared that unless some drastic measures were tak this field would remain always closed to indigenous banks. In other countries of the world the financing of internal trade was almost restricted to indigenous banks. It was only in India that non-national banks were allowed a free hand to exploit even this field of banking, and it was one of the most important problems that seriously required consideration at the hands of those interested in the welfare of indigenous banks. He added that the problem of the development of Joint Stock banks was one which reserved the fullest, and most sympathetic consideration by Government.

It would be best solved perhaps under a National Government which would naturally guard the interests of National Institutions. In his opinion the most effective solution of this problem was that all non-national banks wishing to do business in India should be required to take out a license from the Government, preferably from the Reserve Bank when it was established.

RESERVE BANK.

Discussing the Reserve Bank, Mr. Pochkhanwala said that the future of Indian banking would depend entirely on the sympathy and good-will of those in charge of the Reserve Bank towards indigenous banks. One thing, however, was certain, that much remained to be done yet in India for the co-ordination of the banking system and unless proper power and authority was given by law to the Reserve Bank, it would not be able to function satisfactorily and exercise its influence on the all powerful non-national institutions now working. The compulsory deposits required from banks under the Reserve Bank Bill presented another banking problem which confronted banks in particular as it would reduce their profits considerably.—A. P.

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

Revision Proposals Before International Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

An important item on the agenda of the next session of the L. Conference, which begins at Geneva on 4th June next, is the revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night. The Report just issued by the I. L. C. on the subject deals with the points on which revision is sought, the reasons therefore, and the attitude of the member-States on the subject.

1919 CONVENTION

The Convention of 1910 on this subject laid down that women shall not be employed during the night in any public or private undertaking, the term "night" meaning a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The working of the Convention during the last ten yea and more revealed certain difficulties arising from it, and left it open to doubt whether women in managerial positions were exempted.

HAGUE RULING

The Permanent Court of International Justice held in 1932, that even such women were affected by the Convention, and the question of revision thus became urgent. Accordingly, the following alterations in the text of the Convention will be placed for consideration before the next session of the I. L. Conference:—

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS

(a) the insertion in the Convention of an Article specifying that the Convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management and not ordinarily engaged in manual work;

(b) the insertion in Article 2 of the Convention of a provision to the effect that the competent authorities may, in view of exceptional circumstances affecting the workers in a particular industry or area, and after consultation of the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, decide that for those workers the interval between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be substituted for the interval between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(c) the substitution for Articles 8 to 15 of the Convention of the formal Articles inserted in other Conventions submitted to the 18th session of the Conference.

ALL FOR REVISION

The replies received to the I.L.C. Questionnaire on the subject show that the majority of the member States, including India, are agreed upon the desirability of revising the Convention so as to exclude from its scope women who occupy responsible positions of management and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work. But the proposed amendment does not exclude from the scope of the Convention women holding positions of "supervision," as opposed to management. The proposal to amend the Convention in respect of the interval which must be included in the "night" period has received less positive support. The third point in respect of which revision is sought is of a procedural character and does not affect the substantive provisions.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

In 1921, India ratified the Convention concerning employment of women during the night, and the necessary legislative alterawere made by the 1922 amendmets to the Indian Factories Act. An important change then made was the repeal of the provision of the 1911 Factories Act which permitted the employment of women in ginning factories at night. The Factories Act of 1922, prescribes only a 10½ hour night-rest period for women, and fixes this ordinarily as the period between 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. but local governments are empowered to make slight alterations in the hours, provided the continuous night-rest period is kept at 10½ hours.

A DISCREPANCY

There is thus a discrepancy between the 10½ hours night period enjoined by the Indian Factories Act and the 11 hours night period to which India stands committed by her ratification of the Convention. To rectify this, the Factories Bill of 1933, as amended by the Select Committee, has a provision to the effect that no woman shall be allowed to work in a factory except between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m., subject to cases where local governments allow exemptions in respect of any class of factory to vary the limits of employable hours to any span of 13 hours between 5 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

MODY-LEES PACT ONE-SIDED

Approved By Govt. Inspite Of Universal Condemnation, Regrets Mr. Sarkar

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

"Inter-communal jealousies have poisoned the political atmosphere and have dealt a hard blow to immediate realisation of our political aspirations. Inter-provincial bickerings are doing the same in our economic development," said Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar presiding this afternoon over the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber's office.

Referring to the Indo-Japanese agreement Mr. Sarkar said, "While we welcome an agreement as marking much-needed departure in our traditional foreign trade policy it is unsatisfactory in as much as it introduces rather unscientific principle of measuring reciprocity in trade matters in terms of particular commodities exchanged."

ONE-SIDED PACT.

As regards the Bombay-Lancashire pact Mr Sarkar thought that, by its very nature it was absolutely one-sided, a definite commitment by one party with a vague undertaking with the other and absence of any tangible gain in turn. The speaker extremely regretted that despite universal condemnation the Government of India gave their seal of approval to it and incorporated necessary provisions in the Textile Tariff Bill.

BURDENS ON MASSES.

Dwelling on the Central Budget Mr. Sarkar observed that balanced budget might increase the credit of the Government but when it was done by imposing large burdens upon the masses and on new rising industries, the Government's narrow conception of its own interests and people's ideas of the country's economic development came into a sharp conflict.—United Press.

JAFFNA YOUTH FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Congress Attitude Towards State Council Elections

JAFFNA, Mar. 17.

The Jaffna Youth Congress Executive has arrived at a decision regarding the attitude the Congress and its members should adopt in regard to the forthcoming State Council elections.

The policy of the Congress was formulated in the following resolution passed at a largely attended meeting of the Executive Committee held on Saturday.

"That the executive committee resolves not to put forward candidates to contest the forthcoming elections to the State Council, but calls upon individual members to support such candidates as pledge themselves unconditionally to support the demand for immediate reform of the constitution towards the realization of full responsible Government."—United Press.

KURSONDAS MULJI

His Services To Truth And Humanity

(By P. L. MODY).

To-day Bombay will pay her grateful homage to the memory of the great pioneer of social reform, Karsondas Mulji, who was born a century ago and devoted the best part of his life to the pursuit of his mission in this city. The cause for which he lived and suffered, though communal in its immediate objective, was really the cause of justice, truth and morality, which are the common factors of all religions and faiths, and, to that extent, his work was for the service of humanity at large. It is the realization of this fact which has drawn the support of prominent leaders of all communities to this evening's celebration of his centenary at the C.J. Hall under the presidency of H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, himself a veteran social reformer.

His Humility.

Much has been written and said about the indomitable courage and fearlessness of Karsondas, which he displayed in his unceasing and stubborn fight against the practices and abuses then prevailing among a section of the Vaishnava Acharyas of his day. But there is one notable trait of his character which deserves special mention, and that was his simplicity and humility—a rare virtue that makes his greatness all the greater. This is exemplified by an incident that came as a surprise to his many friends and admirers. After his magnificent success in the Maharaj Libel Case, which crowned his stormy career of social reform, he resumed his humble task of compiling a Gujrati-English dictionary which he had begun earlier, rather than take up something great that would be considered worthy of the great position and reputation he had achieved. This is only one instance of his extreme humility. He was always ready to help the deserving, and none sought his assistance in vain.

Service to Journalism.

Indian journalism and Bombay journalism in particular, owes a deep debt of gratitude to Karsondas Mulji. He was the first, in those comparatively backward days, to realise the heavy responsibilities of a journalist conducting a public newspaper. He regarded his paper "The Satya Prakash" as a valuable weapon with which to fight the abuses and malpractices, which had been insidiously and surreptitiously undermining the moral foundations of the ignorant sections of society. His task was all the more difficult and hazardous because of the religious sanction which, in the minds of these people, attached to such practices. But Karsondas understood his duty as a journalist too well to be deterred from his self-chosen mission by the most powerful forces of organised orthodoxy and misguided power. The way in which, he used his paper in the cause of social welfare raised the prestige of Indian journalism. In recognition of his services in this respect, Karsondas was presented with an address by the Indian journalists of Bombay on the eve of his departure for England. His reply to this appreciation was characteristic of his humility. The tributes he had received, he said, were to Indian journalism and not to himself.

Wanted Suitable Memorial.

To-day's celebrations, let us hope, will strengthen the progressive forces that have fortunately been shaping our society during recent years. But something more definite and constructive should be planned out to commemorate the blessed memory of Karsondas, as also to advance and carry forward the cause which was dearest to his heart and to which he died a martyr. I would suggest that "Karsondas Mulji Day" should be celebrated every year, which would serve to keep alive the memory of that great hero among our people, and also to provide further inspiration to our workers in the same field. One of the ways I would suggest is that our school children should be made to learn about the life and work of Karsondas, in the same way that they are taught the lives of our great national heroes.

This and similar other ways, I have no doubt, will be considered by our leaders to perpetuate the memory of that great man. Whatever is decided upon should be comprehensive and effective enough so as to carry the spirit of progress and reform among the people of every town and village in Gujarat. This will be a more enduring and fruitful memorial to Karsondas Mulji than any monument of stone or marble.

LABOUR VICTORY IN LONDON ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 6)

laws but the L.C.C. actually applies these laws in their daily administration of the Poor Law, Relief to Unemployed, the Education Act, Medical and other assistance for health, etc. Parliament passed the hated Means Test but it was the L.C.C. which applied it every week to lakhs of families in and around London and reaped the unpopularity of the Act sown by Parliament. Similarly, the L.C.C. is every day the target of attack for economy in education and for cuts in the wages of teachers, etc.

INTERESTING SITUATION.

The retiring L.C.C. was, as mentioned before, a Tory Assembly and a staunch follower of the National Government. It would now become an interesting problem during the next two years to watch a presumably Socialist county council get into constant conflicts with Tory Ministers at Westminster, especially with the Chancellors of the Exchequer, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Labour and in some respect with the President of the Board of Trade. Of course, ultimately, through the Minister of Health, the Government have the power to set aside any of the functionings of the L.C.C. and to set up a government committee acting under a commissioner nominated by the Minister of Health. But if the Government will dare to take such a step before the next general election they would be lighting a spark in a petrol tank. At the same time it is extremely doubtful that the Labour Party on the Council will go to such a length as to force the hands of the Government. The leading Labour men are notoriously reactionaries. Most of them as members of Parliament and supporters of the last Labour Government, had proved that they are more anxious to placate the capitalist society than the old type of British radicals. They will perhaps increase their activities in the direction of slums clearance, new council houses, feeding the school children supplying milk to expectant mothers, etc., without any radical change in the policy or without making such vast addition to the expenditure as to necessitate drastic increased taxation upon the rich landholders or householders.

COMMUNISTS' CONTENTION.

The Communists, I should say, are watching for their opportunity. Of the eighteen candidates that they put up at the poll in London not one has been successful in winning a seat or even obtaining a decent quota of votes. In North Battersea where our compatriot Saklatvala was one of the candidates, the Communist campaign was the weakest with a resulting poor vote. The Communists have been concentrating more heavily in organising the workers by militant class fight and in making aggressive demands rather than in winning a party election. They have, however, won three seats in South Wales against Labour candidates due to local reasons. However, throughout the country and especially in London, the election advantage of the great Communist agitation for united front and united mass fight has gone to the Labour Party. The British worker is still influenced by the idea that the Labour Party and Labour administration never had a chance with a clear majority and that they should be given such a chance before actually voting for the Communists. The Communists contend that the Labour Party methods will fail in this country even more quickly than their failure in Italy, Germany, Austria and France. And before this mood of the people, the Communists have no remedy except to let the working class also have a trial with their Labour Party.

PROMISE FOR INDIA.

The result of the L.C.C. election is of great interest to India. In the next eighteen months, Labour Officials and future M.P.s must shake off their timidity and methods of compromise and come out boldly in favour of generous Socialism or the Communist tendency among the people must advance very considerably before the next General Election. In either case India's slavery and suffering will be better understood by the working class in Great Britain as a part of their own slavery and suffering at the hands of some of the labour imperialist leaders. The Communist programme all over the country is now adopted as a united front mass programme and the liberation of the colonial people, especially in India, China, Arabia and the African Negro countries is occupying a prominent place. If the L.C.C. election can be looked upon as a miniature general election, or as a dress rehearsal of a coming parliamentary election one would not be far wrong in foretelling the defeat of the Tory forces. It would also not be wrong to predict that the desperate Tories and imperialists will be driven openly towards a Fascist regime. At the same time the behaviour of the Labour representatives of the L.C.C. during the next eighteen months will be a test before the working class electors of Great Britain for the General Election.

SAINTS MUST MARCH WITH TIMES

Jain Reformer's Views On Religion

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 17.

The Jain Saints gathering is discussing many problems of Jain religion since March 7.

The main item on the agenda is the fixing of age of a boy or girl, who can be initiated into a cult of Sadhu.

The reformist section of the Sadhus is not in favour of keeping a very low age, while the Ramvijaya group wants to maintain a low age.

It may be mentioned here that after much controversy, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has passed "Sanyas Diksha Prohibition Act" very recently.

A Jain reformer interviewed said: "It is no use quibbling over minor differences. What is wanted is a spirit of unity and uniformity for improving the social position of the Jains. Let our saints march with the times and be the torchbearers of reform. Let all Jains realise the deplorable fact that the number of Jains is lessening year by year.

It is understood that the Jain youths of India are meeting at Bombay or Ahmedabad to deliberate over the decisions of the gathering of Jain Munis.—United Press.

DARING THEFT IN BENARES TEMPLE

BENARES, Mar. 17.

To-day noon at 1-30 p.m. a daring treft was committed in the Satyanarayan temple near Carmichel Library, Benares. A thief said to have entered the hall where the images of the god and goddess were installed.

He effected his entrance by breaking open the lock of the outer gate. He could not break the lock of the temple proper where the images were kept decked in jewels. With difficulty he managed to catch hold of the garments of the Jankiji through a window and drew the goddess thereby, but the image suddenly fell. This awoke the darvan and other servants who were sleeping inside. They shouted and followed the man who however made good his escape.—United Press.

HOW MENINGITIS CAN BE PREVENTED

Dr. P. T. Patel writing about Cerebro-spinal Fever (Meningitis) says:—

This is one of the four epidemic diseases of the central nervous system (brain).

Theoretically the case is plain, practically very difficult. The wide prevalence of the infection the large number of carriers (people who carry the germs in their nose and throat but do not suffer from the disease) the existence of mild and abortive cases, all add to the complexity of the administrative control of the disease.

The search or for carriers and their care should not cause neglect of the more general measures, such as pprevention of crowding, control of hand-to-mouth infection, protection from weather, overwork, and fatigue, and the use of all measures that will promote the general health.

We must frankly admit that when cerebrospinal meningitis has once become epidemic it cannot be stamped out by any known means of practical application (Rosenau).

Every case and every suspected case should at once be reported to the health authorities and the patient isolated. The infection is contained especially in the discharges of the mouth and nose, and these secretions should be disinfected.

EVEN SHAVING BRUSHES GO BALD

If the hairs of a shaving brush fall out it is because it is ill.

This discovery was explained to the Royal Microscopical Society by Professor R. Tanner Hewlett. He has discovered that the cause is not mechanical, but is due to a microbe, not harmful to human beings.

It is believed that the cuticle, or outer surface, of the hair is weakened during sterilisation against anthrax in the course of manufacture. Through this wound the bacteria enter and incubate for months. White nodules appear, and the hair breaks off.

Large number of brushes are returned suffering from this illness. He was of opinion that the trouble had been more prevalent in recent years, due to the wider use of precautions against anthrax.

Badger hairs were attacked most readily by the bacillus, and those, unfortunately, were the hairs most favoured for making shaving brushes.

THE SPECIALIST IN THE MORTAL DISEASE, LIKE ASTHMA, SPRUE AND CONSUMPTION

Vaidyaraj Jethalal D. Dave

Arrived in Bombay 17th inst. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence. Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. & 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

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Ultimate Triumph Of Ideal Of Indian Civilisation

"Untouchability Shall Die So That Indian Culture Shall Leave For Ever"

There Was No Untouchability In Vedic Times, Says Mr. K. M. Munshi

The annual vasantutsava celebrations and the social gathering of the Sahitya Sansad were held at Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank, on Sunday evening. A large gathering of distinguished Gujerati ladies and gentlemen was present, and Mr. K. M. Munshi President of the Sansad, presided.

The proceedings began with the song of Gurjari Girvan. Mr. Manharram Mehta Secretary of the Sansad read the report for the year. He referred to the reorganisation of the Sansad which had recently taken place. Thereafter Mr. Munshi addressed the gathering in the course of his inaugural address. He delivered the following address:—

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Munshi in the course of his presidential address delivered in Gujerati enlitled. "When Untouchability was unknown; referred to the addition of 60 new members and the fact that the Sansad has acquired an organ in the monthly magazine "Kaumudi." The speaker then referred to the world conditions. He stated: "Political power is depriving humanity of its freedom all over the world. There is a general recoil from freedom in almost every country. Man is no longer an end, but is only a means. In the great war man was cannon fodder—now it is fodder for the ambition of a few great intellects. The dignity of human personality is being forgotten, in such a tyranny-ridden world there is no solace except in the ideals of Indian civilization. Marx saw nothing in the evolution of mankind except the triumph of economics. Gandhiji finds the creation futile unless man triumphs over the conditions of material life. When all over the world human individuals are being crushed, Gandhiji alone, with the ideals of our race, is restoring human dignity."

ENEMY OF INDIA'S CIVILIZATION.

The speaker further said that the man who belied that the spirit of Indian civilization could be preserved by maintaining social distinction between man and man is an enemy of the civilization of India and of India's future. Mr. Munshi then traced the evolution of caste system in the Vedic age with special reference to two questions.

(1) Was there any hereditary social line equality in the Vedic times?

(2) Did the Vedic Aryans recognised any class as permanently and untouchable?

The speaker then referred to the Vedic times prior to the "Battle of Ten Kings" recorded in Rigveda. In those times there existed two separate and hostile people, the Aryans and the Dasas. They fought against each other as well as shoulder to shoulder. The Dasas were no doubt looked down upon for their uncouth ways and alien religious belief, but were never treated as untouchables. The Dasas were defeated. Many of them were sold as slaves. Their women consorted with the Aryans and as a result the two races were fused together and a new community came into existence.

IN DAYS OF VEDIC INDIA.

The speaker then quoted at length from various Vedic authorities showing that there was no untouchability in Vedic India; that there was no prohibition as to inter-dining between any community on the basis of birth; that there was no restriction as to intermarriages between the Aryans and the Shudras; that there was no depressed classes as distinct from Shudras; that on some religious occsions it was enjoined that Aryans should live with the Nishadas, who later came to be classed as Antyajas; that the Shudras were made full-fledged Aryans by purificating ceremonies; and that even sons of Shudra women became eminent Rishis. The Shudras could be merchants, and could exercise any sort of trade. There are references to Shudra ministers and kings. There were Shudras Grihapatis. But by the end of the period when the "Brahmanas" were composed we find for the first time some religious disabilities being imposed upon the Shudras. They were treated as serfs. They might not sacrifice, might not enter sacrificial sessions. In spite of this there were references to show that Shudras were allowed to take part in sacrifice.

The speaker then turned to the question why the Indian civilisation had survived, when the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans were destroyed. The reason was that the architects of Indian culture rose superior to hatred and passion and absorbed different races to make them into one cultural unit. It was the scheme of Aryanising the Shudras which created the great fabric of Indian culture.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

According to the speaker material civilisation was not culture. Iron bridges, high flying aeroplanes and destructive cannons were not culture: sky-sealing towers, palatial legislative assemblies nd royal edifices did not form indications of culture. The thing by which a man lived was not culture. It was a thing for which he lived. Culture was made up of absolute values in life and society.

Proceeding Mr. Munshi said:—

"The question is: What were the ultimate values which rendered the Indian culture immortal? Why was it that it put forward new life in every age? Because it is founded on the ultimate values which the Vedic Aryans formed. These ultimate values enabled them to shape life on absolute ideals which transcended mere political domination. They gave to every man the right to realise the Absolute in his life. And if our civilisation offers peace to the war-ridden world, if it brings a message of uplift to the oppressed of the world, if it challenges the forces of nationalism, it is only because it is based on the ideals of a society unfettered by passion and race prejudice. Hatred and violence, difference of man from man, tyranny and power-lust are crushing the world; and Indian culture alone, if it reserves its ultimate values, will establish the dignity of human personality on a firm basis. It will rescue the oppressed of the world. as it once rescued the Dasas."

UNTOUCHABILITY V. INDIAN CULTURE

Concluding the speaker said:—"The question is: Which will live—untouchability or Indian culture? The message of the ancient sages recorded in the Vedas gives the reply across the centuries: untouchability shall die so that Indian culture may live for ever."

After the presidential speech Messrs. Durgashankar Shastri, C. N. Pandya, Nagindas Master, Prabhudas Mody and Vyayraj Vaidya Motichand Kapadia addressed the meeting.

After the meeting was over, the gathering was entertained to songs and dances. The girls of the St. Columba Girls School performed the "garba". Miss Ushaben Munshi gave a beautiful dance which was much appreciated. The Fellowship Schools and the Kanbai Kanyashala girls also gave "garba" dance.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE:

Continued From page 6).

analogy in this respect between the Fighting and the Ancillary Services.

Rates of Pay.

Finally, there is the question why the rates of pay are generally higher in the Administrative and Ancillary Services than in the fighting portion of the Army. In some instances, of course, such as the Medical and Engineer Services and the Mechanical Transport section of the I. A. S. C., the special training and technical qualifications required are sufficient in themselves to warrant a higher rate of remuneration. In other cases, especially where recruitment is effected by transfer from the fighting units, the plain fact is that some extra inducement is required to ensure a sufficient supply of recruits. The average solders prefers regimental life and the chance of fighting or commanding troops in the field. He will not abandon, that life unless it is made worth his while to do so. It may be unpalatable, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the extent to which this remains true of the Indianised Army of the future will afford a very fair test of its efficiency and keenness.

Pt. MALAVIYA'S SURPRISE

(Continued from page 1).

of a common disaster and tragedy. all differences should disappear as in the face of death all controversy should be hushed. When the stones of devastated earthquake area were crying out for relief and succour, it was their duty to help them. They were faced with such a gigantic task that fifty lakhs collected both by the Viceroys and the Central Relief Committee funds were just a handful.

SIN NOT TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVT.

Faced as they were with the formidable task of alleviating human suffering, he thought it would be a sin on their part if they did not co-operate with Government in carrying relief to the distressed, and also sin on the part of Government if the latter did not co-operate with them. He was also a Congressman, and would continue to be such till life lasted, but in the matter of relief, there was no question of non-coperation. So far as the political fight with Government was concerned he was for peace on honourable terms.

Acharya Narendradev said that after Pandit Malaviya's speech others should also be allowed to have their say. He would not allow the impression to go abroad that as non-co-operators they wanted non-co-operation in everything.

Sardar Gurdit Singh wanted to know if Government also wanted to co-operate. If they did not want to co-operate, why should they offer co-operation.

RESOLUTION PASSED

The resolution as originally moved was then put to the meeting by Gandhiji and was passed, Dr. Khare dissenting.—A.P.

MANAGING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Tribute To Rajen Babu's Work

PATNA. March 18.

Proposed by Pandit Malaviya and seconded by Babu Rajendra Prasad and supported by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Gandhiji took the presidential Chair of the Reconstituted Central Relief Committee amidst great ovation.

Messages of sympathy and good wishes were received among others from Mr. M R Jayakar, Mr. Mnilal Kothari, Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta and Mr. K F Nariman.

The first resolution adopted was that this Committee be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

Professor Jhethman (Sindh) opposed the registration on the ground that for public funds the nation should be the custodian and that was their experience in the administration of public funds for the last so many years.

Pandit Malaviya explained that registration would help the proper administration of funds and provide the necessary safeguards.

MANAGING COMMITTEE

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad moved that a managing committee of not more than 14 members should be formed including the President and General Secretaries (these being ex-officio members) to carry out the aims and objects of the said committee and that further the president should have the power to appoint members of the managing committeee other than the ex-officio members and that Babu Rajendra Prasad be elected President, Messrs. S. M. Hafeez, Anugraha Narayan Sinha and Baldeo Sahay its general secretaries.

TRIBUTE TO RAJEN BABU

Pandit Sundarlal seconded the motion and Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta supported it. The latter two paid a tribute to the selfless devotion to work shown by Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Mr. B. Gupta, Incorporated Accountant was appointed the Auditor for the year.

Mr. Sacchidanand Sinha moved that powers and duties of the Managing Committee should be subject to the control of the Bihar Relief Committee. It should conduct and manage all the business of the said committee and exercise all its powers and perform all its duties.

Seth Govinddas seconded the mover. The resolution was adopted.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee then passed several other resolutions. (1) That the General Secretaries shall convene a meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee every-three months or any time upon a requisition being received by secretaries from not less than twenty members of the Relief Committee. (2) Twenty members shall form the quorum of the meeting of the Relief Committee and five members of the meeting of the Managing Committee. (3) The Managing Committee shall have powers to frame rules and regulations to conduct its business and lastly (4) the Committee offered its respectful thanks to relief societies, associations and individual: who had helped to alleviate the distress and invited their further co-operation with the Central Relief Committee in the difficult work that still lay before it.

THANKS TO MAHATMA.

At the conclusion of the meeting ,Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Ma... of Calcutta proposed a vote of thanks to Gandhiji and said that they had set the seal of approval to Mr. Gandhi's policy in the matter of relief and that it was a matter for great satisfaction that at the time of helping the distressed humanity the voice of controversy was hushed. It was for the Congressmen to take a lead in the matter of relief and shoulder the burden as they had led public movements in the past. He was glad that the congressmen had now assumed the lead.—A.P.

ALL INDIA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BIHAR'S PROBLEMS

PATNA, Mar. 18.

Eleven Resolutions were adopted this afternoon at the open session of the All-India Board of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, which among others, reiterated the aims and objects of the reconstituted Bihar Central Relief Committee as follows:—

A. "To provide for the alleviation of distress caused by the Bihar Earthquake;"

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

B. "In furtherance thereof to hold funds and materials already collected and raise further funds and materials by collecting subscriptions and donations;"

C. "To apply the funds and materials obtained solely towards the promotion of the Committee's objects;"

COMMITTEE OF 15.

D. "To appoint a Managing Committee of not less than 15 members with Babu Rajendra Prasad as President and Messrs. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Baldeo Sahai and S. M. Hafiz as secretaries and empower the Managing Committee to add, alter or amend the aims and objects of the Committee referred to above."

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

By another resolution the Committee tendered respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress which has overtaken Bihar and offered thanks to other relief organisations, and invited further co-operation with the Central Relief Committee in the difficult work lying before it.—(United Press).

Earlier.

GANDHIJI DISCUSSES RELIEF MEASURES

PATNA, Mar. 18.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Bose, the Mayor of Calcutta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray arrived this morning to attend the meeting of the All-India Board of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to be held this afternoon.

They proceeded immediately to the Guest House of the Central Relief Committee, and had a long discussion with Gandhiji regarding relief measur...

Other notable arrivals this morning are Dr. Khare, Pt. Sunderlal, Seth Govindas, Mr. Purssotetam Dass Tandon, Acharya Narendradeoji, Dr. Madhoram, Baba Gurditsingh, Principal Jugalkishore of Prem Mahavidyalaya, Mr. Satish Das Gupta and Pt. Nilkantha Das.—(United Press).

Konkan Local Bodies' Conference

A Communique issued by the Local-self-Government Institute says:—

A Divisional Conference of Local Bodies in the Konkan which was arranged to be convened by the Local-Self-Government Institute on March 24 and 25 has been postponed to March 30 and 31 as it was found that the former dates were not suitable on account of "Rama-Navami" holidays. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, of Poona will preside and the Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local-Self-Government, has been requested to inaugurate the conference. Those delegates who wish to have arrangements made for them for boarding and lodging are requested to intimate their desire to Mr. C. R. Shroff, Honorary Secretary Thana Branch of the Institute at Palghar, Dist. Thana before the 27th instant, at the latest.

Mr. C. L. Corefield I C S., Vice-President of the State Council of Rewa and a popular official, has left for England by air mail.

His tenure of Office was for two years, and on expiry of his leave, he is expected to be appointed as United Secretary in the political Department of the Government of India, Delhi.—(United Press.)

RESTRICT PRACTICE TO INDIAN NATIONALS

(Continued from page 1).

from" "all those non-Indian" were added.

At this stage one of the doctors wanted to know from the mover as to who constituted the dental profession.

Dr. Dadachanji said that all those who had passed the dentistry examination in the Medical colleges.

Three other speakers spoke on the resolution and the Amended resolution was put to vote and was carried with only two voting against.

The following resolution was then moved by Dr. S. K. Vaidya:—

SYMPATHY WITH EXILED DOCTORS.

This public meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay, while insisting on the principle of International Reciprocity in all matters relating to the rights of duly qualified medical men (doctors) regarding registration and practice, extends to the exiled German Jewish duly qualified doctors, who have recently come to Bombay for seeking asylum, their heartfelt sympathy in their misfortunes as the result of political persecution, and as an earnest of their practical hospitality, they hereby solemnly declare that they would not be party to any discriminatory action seeking to single them out with a view to debar them from the practice of Medicine in this country.

In support of his resolution the doctor stated that six months ago when he came out of jail, he read in the papers about the agitation that was being carried on against the German Jewish doctors. He opined that since ages India was noted for its hospitality. Even Dr. Dadachanji and his community were nationalised in India for the last 1300 years.

"DON'T THROW THEM INTO BACK BAY."

The German Jewish doctors, who held good positions in their country were turned out from their own Fatherland. They had to go somewhere, as they had been kicked out and some of them had sought shelter in India. He was sure India, with its past traditions for hospitality, would not refuse them shelter. They shall not be kicked out of Bombay nor thrown into the Backbay. The speaker wanted that they should be welcomed.

The doctor read out correspondence to show that the original idea of the organisers was to hold a meeting to protest against the German Jewish doctors coming into India. But that proposal had been turned down by the Bombay Medical Union and other bodies.

Dr. Deshmukh, seconding the resolution, said that India had been known since ages for its hospitality and charity. The country's honour depended on it.

Dr. Purandhare supported the motion.

Dr. Dudha said that the present-day Germany was no friend of Nationalist India, and Indians should not make enemies of those who had been turned out by the present-day German Government. The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously. The following resolution was next moved by Dr. D'Avoine:—

"This meeting urges upon the Government of India and the Central Legislature the pressing need of passing an Act to control the practice of medicine and dentistry in India by Non-Indian doctors and dentists, and to restrict in future the practice of medicine and dentistry in India to the National of India on the lines laid down in the Laws of all civilised countries. In particular, this meeting recommends that the Act should lay down restrictions on Non-Indian doctors and dentists as regards Immigration, Naturalisation, State Examinations in Medicine and Dentistry, and Registration of all foreign applicants for residence and practice in India.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Patel.

Dr. Deshmukh suggested the following addition in the resolution after the words "lay restriction on Non-Indian doctors and dentists," "including those of British Isles and nations other than British Isles." The suggestion was accepted by the mover.

At this stage, Major C. V. Thornton asked Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to define as to what he meant by "Indian"

Dr. Deshmukh replied "One who is born in India, if not he accepts this country as his nation, and does not exploit Indians and take away the experience and wealth to other countries. That is my definition of an "Indian."

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

SAFEGUARD RIGHTS OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS.

Major Thornton moved the following:—

This meeting further recommends that the Central and Provincial Medical Acts be so amended as to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Medical and Dental professions in India, as laid down in the foregoing Resolutions.

In the course of his speech, the Major said that a good deal had been laid at his door, in starting this agitation against the German doctors. Eighteen months ago the first German doctor came to Bombay, and the speaker wrote to the Bombay Medical Council if they could take any action, as that was the first of the many arrivals from Germany. He got a reply that they could do nothing. This was before the Nazi rule in Germany. It had been suggested that the speaker started the agitation because he had his personal axe to grind. He told the audience that as a matter of fact he was going back to England within two months. He started this agitation solely in the interest of the Indian Medical profession. The speaker was not certain if the German Jewish doctors coming to India was a result of the Nazi rule in Germany. Whatever the reason, it was for the Indian Medical profession to think of the future of the profession, and it was for them to protect themselves.

The resolution was duly seconded and carried.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

By another resolution the meeting appointed a Standing Committee of doctors to get the objects mentioned in the resolutions effectively implemented.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting came to a close.

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES OF COTTON MARKET EMPLOYEES

Mr. Nariman Appeals To Employers To Fix Definite Working Hours

A general body meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held at their Registered office at the Marwadi Bazar, on Sunday evening when Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. In the course of his speech Mr. Nariman said:—

"When some of my friends approached me whether I would preside over the meeting I first hesitated, for I thought this was a domestic matter of the Association and outside interference would be undesirable, but after hearing the facts and finding the grievances to be real and that great hardship and injustice was inflicted on the staff, I consented to associate myself, because being a Cogressman and citizen it was my duty and interest to stand by and help any group of fallen citizens or suffering under real grievances."

PROTECTIVE LAWS.

"In all the civilized world, in all institutions, the principle of fixed hours of work is recognised and strictly enforced. In textile industries and similar other concerns, protective laws are enforced in all civilized administrations and the slightest breach will not escape puishment.

Illustrating the truth of his statemet by quoting examples like those institutions as Railways and Police where 24 hours service is the rule, but a shift system is instituted and maintained, he pointed out the fallacy of this system where laxity of working hours is rampant and in which both the employed and the employees work together to lose rather than to gain.

WHERE EFFICIENCY SUFFERS.

"Under such conditions," he observed, "efficiency is bound to suffer, it is always better policy from the employees' point of view to get service from the reasonably employed people rather than to get it from the dissatisfied, discontented and longer service." From a nobler and broad-minded point of view, he questioned, "is the whole world engrossed in this little place"?

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

Finally he appealed to the employers to consider the just grievances of the staff, to redress them and to avoid complications and difficulties in the future and thus to maintain the good feelings and family relations that have been subsisting so far.

RESOLUTIONS.

Then, the following resolutions, were unanimously passed:

"That this meeting hereby calls upon the board to fix the trading hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and whereas uptill now the above resolution has not been put into action by the board of the Association and consequently the employees working in the forward cotton market have to work continuously without any relief for nearly twenty-four hours under great hardships and privations; This meeting of persons interested in cotton trade do hereby strongly protest against such system of working of the forward cotton market and recommend the board of the association to fix definite trading hours and get them observed by using all powers vested with them against those who trade out-side such fixed hours"

At present on account of business being transacted freely in forward cotton market on closed Holidays and Sundays, the staff does not get the advantage of even holidays. Therefore this meeting requests the board to make sure that no business is transacted on officially declared non-working days, and that holidays are strictly observed as much, so that the working staff may get the necessary relief and the prestige of the Association be maintained."

The meeting was wound up after authorising the president to forward the resolutions to proper places.

FAMINE IN BIHAR

Shocking Condition Of Peasantry

Speaking on the "Wail of Bihar" at a second lecture delivered at Chowpatty on Saturday evening, Sardar Jamiat Singh gave an appalling picture of the famine conditions prevailing among the peasantry of Bihar Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Sardarji remarked that a whole tract of 20 lakhs acres was covered with sand and fissures, the houses were devastated and wells choked. There was also not sufficient supply of good water and food for the peasants; clothing for the poor was scanty. The calamity was so great that even the superhuman efforts of the "Relief Committee were not enough to cope with it. Peasantry were paid only one anna per head and boys at the rate of one pice each, with which they found it hard to maintain themselves.

To add to this, he alleged the land lords were imposing on the peasants the impossible work of clearing the whole tract of land and filling up the fissures. He hoped that the landlords would show more humanity by activity helping the tenants in their work instead of looking on as at present.

The President in the course of a spirited speech made a moving appeal to the public of Bombay, especially to the middle-classes to succour Bihar. He condemned the thoughtless indulgence of the rich and the upper classes in idle luxuries and tea parties, when a whole province was groaning under famine conditions. Alluding to the inadequate relief so far given by the Government, and contrasting it with that of Nepal he said that he could not find words to describe the lack of sympathies. He paid a tribute to the noble "Relief Fund," strated by the "Chronicle" and the "Sentinel" and "Samachar" and their heroic efforts to scrape just a bare two lakhs. He appealed to the public to contribute liberally to the fund.

"JATHEDAR" JAMIAT SINGH

Central Sikh League's Tribute To His Bihar Services

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Sikh League. Bombay, held on the 16th instant:—

"The president and members of the Central Sikh League Bombay have noted with great satisfaction the splendid and unique national services rendered by Sirdar Jamiat Singh during the last four years. The League highly appreciates and admires the most noble and daring rescue and relief work done by him and his selfless band of Christian, Muslim, Hindu and Sikh Volunteers in Monghyr thus adding lustre to the city of Bombay. The League most warmly welcomes Sirdar Jamiat Singh and his jatha back to Bombay and in token of his yeoman services is pleased to confer on him the highest distinction of Jathedar (General). The League has further resolved to celebrate the occasion by holding a huge public demonstration in his honour when special robes of honour will be conferred on Sirdar Jamiat Singh and his volunteers."

Colombo Rubber Market Active

COLOMBO, March 16.

There s a marked revival in the local rubber market for the last few days. The market has been vey active up to this time and business was done for the commodity at increased prices, the prices realised to-day being 30 cts. for crepe and 28 cts. for sheet.

The firmness in the market is based on hopes of an early announcement on restriction.—United Press.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 17.
London Maru, Motoshiga, Mombasa.
Masimpur, Jones, Rangoon.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.

DEPARTURES
March 17.
Hatimura, Jemieson, Rangoon.
March 18.
Gleneden, Johnstone, Port Okha ka.
Shanko Maru, Inone, Kobe.
Trifels, Feldstedt, Karachi.
Carignano, Antoni, Trieste.
Muloa Brady, Calcutta.
Albert Sarraut, Kergean, Cochin.

LOADING.
March 17.
Steamer India for Genoa.
Steamer Gambhira for Karachi.
Steamer Haideri for Cochin.

S.S. Masimpur:—The B S O p steamer London Maru, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Mombasa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Manimpur:—The B S O S. & D. Co's steamer Masimpur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hatimura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatimura sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gleneden:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Gleneden, sailed yesterday for Port Okha, with ballast.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Trifels:—The L Edwards, Ltd., steamer Trifels, sailed yesbottom cargo.

S.S. Carignano:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Carignano, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

C.S. Quilon:—The B I S N Cov's steamer Quiloa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Albert Sarraut:—he Miller T Co's steamer Albert Sarraut sailed yesterday for Cochn, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 17.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—100 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—630 bags ground nuts, 70 bags ground nut kernels and 40 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Manchester:—58 bales cotton fly M Narattamdas and Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 190 bales cotton fly P Desai and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Barcelona:—10 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency; 70 bales cotton yarn waste P. Desai and Co.

For Glasgow:—48 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

S.S. Glerfels for Hamburg:—325 bags linseed M Bhuta and Co; 10 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Ghent:—25 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

For Antwerp:—250 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 330 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

For Salonica:—67 bags groundnut kernels B Maheshwari.

For Bergen:—40 bags ginger A P Gupta.

For Stockholm:—35 bags fennel seed A P Gupta.

For Gothenburg:—165 bags feenel seed A P Gupta.

S.S. Naumbarg for Hamburg:—2100 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 440 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co; 55 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

S.S. City of Paris for Liverpool:—625 bales cotton raw Patel cotton Co., Ltd.

S.S. India for Genoa:—2370 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

For Piracus:—25 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co, Ltd.

For Varna:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Izmir:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—58 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S.S. London Maru for Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 380 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 250 bales cotton raw G. K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 17.

S.S. Jeff Davis, agents L. Edwards Ltd., from New York:—30 cases cotton goods; 367 cases hurricane lamps; 168 cases motor cars; 260 cases autoparts; 80 cases radio sets; 48 cases wire; 80 cases tyres; 15 cases flash light cells; 87 cases corn flakes; 56 bags caustic soda; 125 bags cement; 400 bags soda ash; 5200 bags starch; 540 bags dextrine; 200 bags boiler logging; 61 drums paint; 364 drums dyes! 850 bales newspapers; 239 cases medicine; 42 cases playing cards; 121 cases refregerating materials.

From West St. John:—77 cases auto parts; 268 cases motor cars.

From Philadelphia:—655 drums lub oil; 31 drums lub grease; 14 cases paper.

SeS. Tarantia, agents Graham Tradnig Co., Ltd from Liverpool:—35 bundles galvd. ridging; 2867 bundles galvd sheets; 1000 bundles galvd. hoops; 32 cases iron tacks; 100 cases fine salt; 75 cases beer; 250 cases pig solder; 30 cases starch; 325 cases machinery; 19 cases wool tops; 50 drums tar oil; 25 cases cotton yarn; 51 cases tiles; 83 cases tubes; 350 bales newspapers; 100 cases cycle covers; 76 cases bolts and nuts; 150 cases glass ware; 2800 cases soaps; 404 cases wagons; 2170 bags chemicals; 400 cases cottons.

From Swansea:—1300 bundles y.m. sheets; 6650 bundles galvd. sheets; 1390 bundles copper sheets; 300 bundles y.m. circles; 733 bundles steel hoops; 2866 bundles tin plates; 300 bundles poles; 210 bundles bath bricks; 300 drums paint.

S.S. Varela, agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—2 bundles silver; 4570 bkts dates; 555 bags mash; 130 bags animal skins; 2b bags almonds; 26 bags raisin.

From Karachi:—2 cases silver; 1206 bags wheat; 130 bags dry fruits; 7 bags fish manure.

S.S. Karanja, agents M M and Co, from Durban:—1 bx. old jewellery.

From Mozambique:—249 bags cashew nuts.

From Zanzibar:—1428 bags gloves; 45 bags sandal wood; 1 ct. gold bars.

From Mombassa:—9773 bales cotton; 1 case gold bars; 89 bags sandal wood; 960 pcs. wood.

From Seychelles:—450 bags copra; 1199 Nos. cocos DeInser.

S.S. Baroda, agents M M and Co. from Kowiet:—11 bundles specie.

From Bahrein:—4 bundles gold and gold coins.

From Bushire:—231 bales cotton; 40 bags attari; 28 bags Q-seeds; 40 bags almonds; 702 bags gum; 50 jottas assafoetida.

From Busrah:—617 bags barley.

From Mohmerah:—152 bags attari; 324 bags gum.

From B Abbas:—18 bags gum; 30 bags raisin; 58 bags m roots.

From Mascot:—670 bags dates.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	78 10 0B
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 14 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord Stock	98 0 0B
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 15 3
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	22 15 0
Calcutta Slectric Sup. Copn. Ord	2 15 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 6 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 0
East India Distilleries & S F Ord	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 7 6
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	59 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	142 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	2 0 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 3 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent Debs	102 0 B
Rangoon Electric Tram. & Ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent Deb	84 0 0B
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	110 0 0B
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	111 0 0B

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet throughout the week under review, off-take being on a moderate scale, Java Spot prices on the whole declined by about 2 annas per cwt. mainly due to the pressure of sales of Indian Sugar at lower rates. It is reported that one European firm sold about 900 tons Java March shipment for out ports at about Rs. 4|6|6 per cwt. F. B. H. It seems that no other business for foreign sugar was done worth reportable. The highest & the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready, Rs. 14|8 & Rs. 14|6.
January, Rs. 4|7 & Rs. 4|6|9.
February, Rs. 4|7 & Rs. 4|6|6.
March, Rs. 4|6|6 & Rs. 4|6.
April-May, Rs. 4|6 & Rs. 4|5|6.
July-Sept., Rs. 4|6|9 & Rs. 4|6|6.
African Ready, Rs. 14|5 & Rs. 14|4.
Britania Ready Rs. 16|6 & Rs. 16|4.
Br. Refined, Rs. 14|11 & Rs. 14|10.
Swadeshi Sugars, Rs. 13|13 to 14|10 & Rs. 13|12 to 14|8.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Nivas in Java advanced their selling limits by 5 points viz. 4-15 guilders for W. C. India. No business is reported by "Nivas" at new selling limit.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Carignano arrived to-day with about 9,000 bags of Java Sugar. Arrivals of Indian Sugar by Rail during the week amounted to about 15,000 bags.

OFF-TAKE & STOCKS.

Off-take during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|10 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Ranee" Rs. 4|6|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Carignano" Rs. 4|6|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 4|6|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 4|6|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 4|6|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April-May Rs. 4|5|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4|6|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16|6 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Swadeshi:—
Narkatiaganj Birla Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14|8|6 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Doura Sugar Works Rs. 14|5 per cwt.
Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13|12 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 20|4 per 6 mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, March 15

March 49 3/4 —1/4d.
May 51 5/8—1/4d
July 55 3/4—1/8d
September 55 3/4—1/4d.

LONDON METALS.

London Metals Markets was closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Mar.|Apl. sellers 18|1-1|2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Mar.|Apl. sellers 18|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Mar.|Apl. sellers 21|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Mar.|Apl. nominal 6|10-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Mar.|Apl. sellers 6|7-1|2.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Mar.|Apl. sellers 6|7-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Mar. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee ,No. 7 quality) Spot, 10.

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 17.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f., ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f., ton, Mar.|Apl. sellers £9-8-9.
Rapeseed Toria Hull, c.i.f., ton, Mar. sellers £9-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 17.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) c.i.f., ton, Mar.|Apl. sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Mar.|Apl. sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Mar.|Apl. sellers £11-6-3.

LONDON RUBBERS.

London, Mar. 17.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 5-7|32.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 17.

May, 1934	12.13
July, 1934	12.24
October, 1934	12.36
December, 1934	12.47
January, 1935	12.52
Middling Spot	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 17.

March	12.04
May	12.14
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 17.

New York, 10-55 a.m. & Noon Call, was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March, 1934		6.30
April, 1934		6.28
May, 1934	6.24	6.27
June, 1934		6.25
July, 1934	6.21	6.24
August, 1934		6.23
September, 1934		6.23
October 1934		6.22
November, 1934		6.22
December, 1934		6.23
January, 1935		5.23
February, 1935		6.23
March, 1935		6.24
Middling Spot		6.58

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
March, 1934	8.58
May, 1934	8.52
July, 1934	8.52
October, 1934	8.39
November, 1934	8.40
December, 1934	8.36
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.78
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.93
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.08
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:	
Good	3.62
Finn	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE:	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 17.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	20-1|4
Forward	20-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|16|6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-7|8 per cent. to 0-7|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 per cent. to 1-1|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	15-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	141
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5|8
National Bank of India	50
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. 1960|90	113-3|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c., 1961	102-5|8
Rupee Paper, 3-1|2 p.c.	65
Indian Stock 3 p.c., 1948 or later	78-3|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later	90-3|4
Indian Stock 4-1|2 p.c. 1950|55	111
Consols, 2-1|2 p.c.	79-7|8
War Loan, 3-1|2 p.c., 1952	103-1|2
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	110-1|2

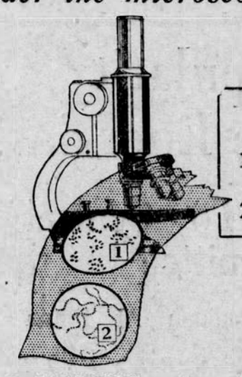
LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 17.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.83
Amsterdam	7.56-1|4
Brussels	21.84
Madrid	37.32
Milan	59 43
Berne	15.76-1|2
Paris	77.40
Praguem	122.66
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.09

Film on teeth is dangerous

just look at film under the microscope



This is what the scientist finds when he analyzes film on teeth:

1. A species of Lactobacilli now held responsible for tooth decay by many authorities.
2. A species of Streptococci Pyogenes.

MAGNIFY film and you will see living germs of many kinds. Among them are lactobacilli—the "germs of tooth decay." They give off an acid which eats away tooth enamel.

Film scraped from a single tooth may contain millions of living germs. Lactobacilli appear in countless numbers. The only way science accepts of removing germs from teeth is to remove the film coat in which they multiply.

Film defies all ordinary ways of brushing. That's why Pepsodent laboratories have developed a new and revolutionary material for removing stubborn film. This new cleansing and polishing material is contained in Pepsodent exclusively. It removes film quickly and safely. Use Pepsodent twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year.

FREE 10-day tube

The Pepsodent Co.,
P. O. Box 473,
Singapore, Sts. Settlements.

Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Name.....

Address.....City.....

4-4X-E

Announcement

We are glad to ANNOUNCE that the Company has made the PROGRESS mentioned below in its NEW LIFE business and thank all its POLICY-HOLDERS, SYMPATHISERS and FIELD-WORKERS for the unrestricted co-operation they have rendered to the Company, and trust that the same will be continued hereafter in greater measure.

	Rs.
NEW BUSINESS Received in 1933	1,11,45,000
NEW BUSINESS Completed in 1933	94,14,000

It will pay you to consult the

BOMBAY LIFE

Assurance Co., Ltd.,

before you insure.

Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1932|33.	Week 1933.	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,293	169	11,123	75	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,996	148	3,779	70	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,906	117	5,978	63	"
Of which to Japan	1,394	30	1,273	14	"
Of which to China	221	10	230	—	"
Of which to Great Britain	1,011	12	1,039	10	"
Of which to Germany	1,160	33	1,305	4	"
Stock at New York	—	84	—	199	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,233	—	4,451	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,706	—	1,932	"
World's Visible Supply	—	9,975	—	10,788	"
Of which American Cotton	—	7,533	—	9,006	"
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,313	311	8,921	191	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,632	81	7,379	51	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

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GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1934

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Don't Seek Popularity But Conserve Energies

Mahatma's Tip To Central Relief Committee

Leads Prayer In Open Maidan At Patna

PATNA, Mar. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi tendered some valuable advice to the relief workers of Champaran District who met him on the eve of his departure from Motihari.

Regarding the problem of reclamation of land Gandhiji said that it was a difficult problem for the Central Relief Committee. He thought that the Central Committee should take up only such programme of work as they could do with full justice.

It was true, further stated Gandhiji, that the people looked up to them for redress of all difficulties due to sand problem, but he thought that beyond representing their case to the authorities concerned the Relief Committee should not take upon themselves any responsibility.

Neither the Government nor the Zemindars, further said he could be unmindful to this question for they were vitally interested in the reclamation of lands or else it would affect their revenue and rent.

LOANS TO CULTIVATORS.

Asked how he liked the idea of loans being advanced by the Bihar Central Relief Committee to the affected cultivators for reclamation of their lands, Gandhiji said that the question of granting loans to the cultivators was the question of granting loans to the middle class people also in the towns and loans in neither case could be realised by the private agency like the Central Relief Committee.

Any monetary help in this direction, said he, could only be in nature of free gifts. But he was doubtful if the Central Relief Committee had ample means at their disposal to meet the requirements of a large number of people who stood in need of such help.

Concluding Gandhiji said that they should not court popularity, but conserve all energies in order to utilise them when other agencies had failed and need of rendering help became very acute.—United Press.

GANDHIJI LEADS PRAYER IN OPEN MAIDAN

PATNA, Mar. 17.

A large crowd was present at the Bankipore Maidan this evening, when Gandhiji accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Miraben and others, conducted the evening prayers.—A. P.

MONGHYR LOOKS LIKE BOMBARDED CITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 17.

"Monghyr looks like an aerially bombarded city. Big boulders from the massive entrance of the fortifications of the city have crashed down as under the weight of heavy dynamite. Not more than half a dozen houses have been spared from complete destruction," says Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in an interview to the press, on his return from Monghyr. Sethji further says:

"Monghyr has a vast task of reconstruction before her which, according to the relief workers, could be undertaken in two different directions immediately. The first is work on pucca buildings. Cheap building materials are essential and the city people believe that the supply of these will be the best form of relief that can be given them. The second activity is cultural propaganda. Wages are favourable at Monghyr, and only 20 miles away people are leading a semi-starved life for they have no work to do. Let us do what we can to introduce mobility into Indian Labour.

DEVDHAR IN MUZAFFARPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, March 17.

Messrs. Devadhar and Hridaynath Kunzru, President and Vice-President respectively of the Servants of India Society accompanied by Mr. Godbole, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, visited Muzaffarpur yesterday and studied the situation, both rural and urban, especially at Sitamarhi, they discussed the problems arising out of the earthquake with several official and non-official agencies and inquired into the conditions of a large number of farmers and labourers themselves at Runi, Saidpur and Sitamarhi. To meet the guests, Mr. Shriram Bajpai, Camp Director, Servant of India Relief Camp, invited several official and non-official friends

The function over the party drove to Goakharepuri Colony of semi-permanent huts under construction on behalf of the Servants of India Society. The visitors were favourably impressed with the designs of the structures and diverse provisions for amenities of the occupants.

STRIKERS RESUMING

Sholapur Labour Leaders Urge Workers To Stand Firm

SHOLAPUR, March 18.

Encouraged by the fast increasing attendance at the sister mills, the Jam Mill which had remained closed for the last ten days opened to-day.

The total attendance at all the mills showed a further increase to-day.

The ranks of the strikers are steadily getting thinners. Leaders of the strike are therefore urging the men to stand firm by their resolve and not resume work under the pretext that they were attending for the purpose of receiving last months wages which are being paid from Thursday last.—A. P.

PEACE MOVE

SHOLAPUR, March 17

The mill attendance further improved to-day. The total number of workers in all the mills, except the Jam Mill, which still remains closed, is about 7,200, showing an increase of about 450 as compapred with yesterday's attendance. This increase is attributed to the payment week which began from March 15.

A public meeting was held at Tilak Chauk last night It was decided at the meeting to form a committee to settle amicarly the disputes between the mill authorities and strikers.—A.P.

HOWRAH ARMS FIND

Two Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, March 17

Ardhanga Mitra and Bolanath Chatterjee both, hailing from East Bengal, were arrested to-day in connection with find of arms and ammunition in Howrah—(United Press)

TRAGEDY IN HOOGLY RIVER

CALCUTTA, March 18

Ten persons including a woman are reported to have been drowned in river Hooghly yesterday, when a country boat carrying passengers from Calcutta to the other side of the river went out of control. A strong current in the midstream struck the buoy and the boat capsized throwing the passengers into water. Two passengers swam ashore, while another who was picked up unconscious, revived later.

Several boats made a search but their efforts proved futile, as ten passengers could not be traced as yet —A.P.

A. R. IYENGAR MEMORIAL

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The president of the A. Rangaswami Iyengar Memorial Committee, appointed at the Sheriff's meeting to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, has issued an appeal to-day for funds. A. P.

Agricultural School For Assam?

SHILLONG, Mar. 18.

The necessity for the establishment of Agricultural School in Assam was discussed in the Assam Council on the motion for cut to the demand under the head "Agriculture."

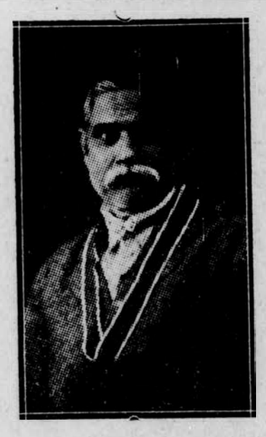
Maulvi Abdul Hamid, the Minister of Education assured the mover that when funds were available the question would be sympathetically considered.—United Press).

Six Months Jail For Housebreaking

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 18.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed yesterday by the Resident Magistrate, of Kurla, on Jehangir Kamal, a Muslim youth, for house-breaking in broad daylight and theft of ornaments worth about Rs. 167



Mr. Badiuzzaman Kazi who has just been appointed Chief Education Officer in Junagadh State. Mr. Kazi retired a few months ago from the post of Educational Inspector, Central Division.

FOREIGN RICE COMPETITION

Britain Negotiating With French Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

During the last three days, some members of the Assembly and newspaper offices in Delhi received numerous queries from Madras and Bengal regarding the truth of the report published by the 'Madras Mail" from its New Delhi correspondent that the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State has decided to place an embargo on the import of rice from foreign countries. The definiteness of the language contained in the correspondent's message appears to have led many into thinking that the report was true and well founded, whereas the position even to-day is exactly the same as it was explained by Mr. Bajpai a few days ago in the Assembly.

I showed Mr. Bajpai to-day a copy of the "Madras Mail" containing the splash of its New Delhi report, and he remarked.

"This is absolutely untrue, for nothing has been decided either by us or by the Secretary of Sate."

On further enquiries, I ascertained that the Secretary of State has referred the matter to the British Foreign Office, who in turn, has addressed the Government of France, as Siam wherefrom rice competition is now the keenest in India is a French colony.

Until the French Governments attitude is known, nothing by way of a decision can be said to have been reached. One European member of the Assembly remarked.

"The French Government have a habit of pigeon-holing such inconvenient representations, and Whitehall may not get any reply."

In any case Mr. Bajpai indicated the possibility of making statement in the Assembly before the end of the next week.

VICTIM TO SMALL-POX

Hyderabad Princess Dead

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), March 18.

Death occurred last evening, after a short illness from smallpox of the younger sister of the Z[illegible] at her residence in Hyderabad. The deceased princess was 22 years old and was the real sister of the late Nawab Salabat Jah Bahadur, who only died a fortnight ago

Much sympathy is felt for the Princess' mother, Ujalla Begum Saheba, who, in the course of a brief period, lost her both children.

The funeral was held this morning and was attended by a large number of distinguished persons, including H.E.H the Nizam, Prince Azam Jah, Prince Muazzam Jah and many high officials.

All Government offices and schools will remain closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased lady.—A.P

HARIJAN FINANCE

Gandhiji Explains What Monies Are Being Received & How They Are Spent

MADRAS, March 16.

Writing under the caption "Harijan Finance" in to-day's "Harijan" Gandhiji says:—

"Correspondents sometimes ask why the public do not know what monies are being received during the tour and how they are being spent. Those who thus ask or write in the columns of the Press evidently do not care to look at the "Harijan". Accounts have been and are being published from time to time in these columns giving as full details as possible of the receipts. The reader will find therein all the purses, individual donations and prices realised for jewellery.

THREE ACCOUNT KEEPERS

Three accout-keepers travel with the party and work day and night under the direct control of Thakkar Bapa, the ever vigilant Secretary of the Central Board More often than not, they have to burn midnight oil in order to co-opt with thousands of copper and silver pieces and to tally cash from day to day. These monies are all sent to the Central Board at Delhi and there safely banked. Of course, an accurate system of account-keeping has been devised at Delhi and every pice recived or spent is to be found in the account books. Accounts are audited and produced before the Board meetings from time to time. All the transactions of the Board are public and duly recorded. In other words, the Board follows the accurate methods of banks and regards itself as a public institution responsible to the public regarding its financial and other management.

OVER 3,52000 COLLECTED.

The Public will be interested to know that up to 2nd March Rs. 3,52,130-9-7 had been received during the tour. As to the expenses they will be largely regulated by the provinces which have produced the monies, subject to the sanction by the Central Board. The draft rules for the disposal of the funds were published the week before last and criticism has been invited. More than this, it is humanly impossible, and even unnecessary, to do."—A.P.

MUSLIM MEMBERS NON-CO-OPERATE

Punjab University Senate Sensation

LAHORE, Mar. 17.

Muslim Members declined to take part in the proceedings of the Punjab University Senate to-day following the rejection of Khalifa Shujauddin's motion, urging reconstitution of the Senate so as to ensure that at least 50 per cent. of the Indian members were Muslims.

The Senate next adopted a motion by Dr. Lucas. It recognised that certain large sections of the population were not adequately represented on the Senate and other bodies, and that in view of rapid speed of education and mass awakening, steps should be taken to ensure their adequate representation.

A large number of Hindu members argued that the resolution was vague, and desired to know its exact meaning. The resolution was, however, carried, by 23 votes to 22.

The Sikh Members next proposed that 33 per cent. of the representation be secured for Sikhs on the Senate. This was lost by 14 votes to 20.

Another motion by a Hindu Member urged that the Senate should be so constituted as to reflect on it the various communities in accordance with the number of educational institutions and number of students reading therein. This was defeated by 19 votes to 21.

At this Khalifa Shujauddin announced that he had been authorised by Muslim fellows to state that they would take no further part in the discussions.

The Senate proceeded with business and completed the agenda.—A P.

GANDHIJI ANSWERS TEMPLE ENTRY CRITICS

"Without It, Reformation Is Not Only Incomplete But Fruitless"

MADRAS, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's issue of the "Harijan" says:

"One sees sometimes in the public Press, criticism on the temple-entry question, is double barrelled, being directed on the one hand by Harijans and on the other by Sanatanists. Some of the Harijans say, 'We do not want temple-entry; do not build temples, but use all you receive for economic uplift.' Some Sanatanists say, 'Give up the temple-entry question altogether. You are hurting our feelings by forcing Harijans into temples."

BOTH ARE WRONG.

"Both are wrong in substance. Not one single pice out of the purse has been or will be spent for building temples. Attempt is being made only to have public temples opened to Harijans on the same terms on which they are open to the other Hindus. It is a matter of choice for the Harijans to visit or not to visit them. Savarna Hindus have to lift the bar against Harijans. For those millions who regard temples as treasure chests of spiritual wealth, they are living realities which they hold dear as life itself. If they are truly repentant towards Harijans, they must share these treasures with the latter."

DESIRABLE TEMPLE ENTRY.

"I know what the opening of temples means to Harijans. Only last week, between Dharwar and Belgaum, I opened three temples to Harijans in the presence of crowds of Savarna Hindus and Harijans. If critics had been present at the opening and noticed the pleasure on the countenances of the Harijans present as they bowed before the image and received the prasad, their criticism would have been silenced. Harijan critics would have realized that, apart from themselves, Harijans at large did desire temple-entry. Sanatanist critics would have realized that temples, wherever they were opened, were being opened with the fullest concurrence of the temple-goers concerned and in the presence of crowds of them. no hole-and-corner opening can do any good whatsoever to Hinduism to be of spiritual or any value at all, the opening has to be performed with due publicity, solemnity and the willing consent of the existing temple-goers, and not of such self-styled reformers as have no faith or interest in temples and for whom temples may even be a superstition.

NEED FOR FAITH.

Temple-entry agitation requires no financial outlay. It does not lead itself to agitation except by a few workers who have faith in temples and whose word would command attention from the mass sayara mind. It is, therefore, a question that can only be and is being gently and cautiously handled. The only insistence is on the right and the duty of the believing reformer advocating temple-entry and showing that without it, the reformation will not only be incomplete but fruitless. For, without temples being freely open to Harijans, untouchability could not be said to have been removed root and branch."

ECONOMIC UPLIFT.

"As for the economic uplift, it is altogether wrong to put it in opposition to temple-entry. Temple-entry can only help such uplift. For, when Harijans are freely admitted to temples, all the avenues to economic betterment must be automatically open to Harijans as to others. So far as the monies received are concerned, they will all be used only for economic uplift. If it is admitted that educational uplift also means economic, in that it makes the educated Harijan fitter for running life's race."

CONTEMPT FOR LABOUR.

"I am aware that education among the savaranas has often rendered themselves fit for the race. But that has been so, because their education has meant contempt for Labour. There is not much danger of such a mishap with the general body of Harijans for some time to come at least. And the danger can be averted altogether, if those who are in charge of the movement will take care to purge Harijan education of the evils of the current method, which ignores the technical side for the most part, if not altogether."—A. P.

WORLD BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

Ceylon Decides To Send Delegates To Japan

COLOMBO, Mar. 17.

An invitation from Japan to the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress to send Ceylon delegates to the World Buddhist Conference to be held in Japan from July 21 to July 29, was considered at an emergency meeting of the Executive committee of the Buddhist Congress.

After a long discussion the meeting resolved to accept the invitation and decided to hold a meeting on March 18, at Ananda College, to appoint suitable delegates.

The World Buddhist Conference is to be held under the auspices of the Japanese Imperial Government.—(United Press).

NO RAM NAVMI FAIR IN AHMEDABAD

Prohibited In View Of Acute Meningitis

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 18.

The President of the Ahmedabad City Municipality has by a notification informed the citizens of Ahmedabad not to hold the Ram Navmi fair held every year in view of the prevailing epidemic of meningitis.

Any person disobeying the order has been made liable to pay a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.—(United Press.)

NET-WORK OF ADULTS CLUBS

Ceylon's Plans For Popularising Arts And Crafts

COLOMBO, Mar. 17.

The Educational Authorities in Ceylon are devoting their attention increasingly to the task of providing the rural population with a type of education which will fit them for agricultural pursuits and to be skilled craftsmen, who will revive again in some measure the ancient glories of the Ceylon arts and crafts.

An important part in the evolution of the new system is being played by rural clubs for adults which run classes for them. The scheme is still in embryo, but one year's experiment has met with such encouraging success, that the educational authorities are planning gradually to expand the scope of the scheme until there is spread over the Island a net-work of Adults Clubs centring round rural district schools and acting as the main connecting link between rural education and the practical everyday life of the village.

The subjects include instruction in agricultural methods, sanitation, health talks, lectures on co-operative methods and discussion of current news taken from the newspapers. A free library is also provided, and the members of the club are encouraged to read and discuss what they have read. A Special feature of these Adults Clubs is the prominence given to practical agriculture under the direction of Government Agricultural Officers.—(United Press).

MADRAS COUNCIL PROTESTS

Excise Duty On Sugar And Matches Must Go

MADRAS, March 17.

The Madras Legislative Council to-day recorded its view against the excise duty on sugar and matches

After question time Dr. Subbaroyan, Leader of the Opposition moved:—"This council is of opinion that the imposition of the Excise duty on sugar and matches is undesirable and that it is prejudicial to the interests of this province."

The Finance Member replying said that the subject matter of discussion was one that concerned the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India and therefore this Government would forward to the Government of India a report of the proceedings.

The motion was carried without a division.—A. P.

CARNIVAL MENACE STOPPED IN BARODA

Sequel To Prajamandal's Agitation

BARODA, Mar. 17.

Due to constant agitation by the Prajamandal of Baroda and sympathetic attitude of Suba R. R. S. V. Mukherjee, the carnival menace has stopped, and the officials have assured the people that due care and proper attention will be paid to see that while retaining items of sport and pleasure, carnivals may not turn into gambling houses.

The people of Baroda State view with gratification the decision of the authorities.—United Press).

The Savantwadi State Durbar has accorded its sanction to the levy of octroi on goods imported into the State limits, excluding personal clothing and ornaments and things for the use of public bodies.

The schedules of rates and the date of giving effect to the levy of this tax are yet to be fixed.—A. P.

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